









## Intimation.

Powell's

THE

FURNISHERS

are displaying in their  
Show-rooms the latest  
designs in COPPER &  
BRASS FENDERS &  
KERS.

Complete in Suites

WITH

BRASSES and DOGS

OR

SEPARATELY.

COAL VASES

AND

LOG BOXES

IN

BRASS &amp; COPPER

STANDARD  
LAMPS.

HEARTH

COMPANIONS

AND

FIRE SCREENS.

FIRST FLOOR

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

JAPANESE COTTON GOODS IN  
CHINA AND AMERICAN  
COMPETITION.

Dealing with the outlook for the export of Japanese cotton goods, the *Osaka Mainichi* remarks that formerly cotton fabrics produced in Japan, not only by hand looms but by machines, varied considerably in quality according to the producers, and the trade-marks of the latter enjoyed little credit in China. Moreover, financial facilities not being easily obtainable, merchants were unable to undertake the export of the goods to China. After the Russo-Japanese war, all the cotton-spinning companies engaged in weaving combined and effected a unification, in the quality of the goods, after which they made a trial sale under one trade-mark in Manchuria and elsewhere in China. The goods gradually obtained a better reputation among the Chinese and the annual export now amounts to some 1,300 bales, about twelve times as much as two or three years ago, while there are excellent prospects for the future.

The same journal goes on to say that American cotton goods have long secured supremacy on the market in China, and the business in them has been placed on a solid basis, financial facilities being strong enough to allow the sale of the goods on consignment to the Chinese merchants. It was not expected that the products of any other country would find a good market in the Middle Kingdom, but the Japanese syndicate for the export of cotton goods to China, having improved its methods of sale and equalised the quality of the goods, its efforts to extend the market in Manchuria proved successful, and the goods are gradually encroaching on the market for American goods. In three years the ratio of the sale between American and Japanese goods has changed from 100 to 100-40, and it is expected that the sale of American and Japanese goods will be about equalised before long. The rapid improvement in the market for Japanese goods is said to be due to the fact that the price of the Japanese product is about 1% lower than that of American goods, and also that the Japanese goods are woven with finer yarn and are better in quality. While the demand for Japanese goods in Manchuria is thus increasing rapidly, the supply is not increasing in proportion. During the last half-year Japanese spinning companies increased their weaving looms by 10 per cent., but the supply is still insufficient to meet the demand in Manchuria. The American producers have lowered their prices to some extent, while the Japanese goods have advanced, and the difference in price between them now is not more than 20 cts. In these circumstances, proceeds the *Mainichi*, American cotton goods manufacturers and dealers have been exerting their utmost efforts to obtain the assistance of their Government and Consuls, alleging that the Japanese are in some way being subsidised. The increase in the quotation of Japanese goods, however, at this stage disproves this. It is due to the solid footing obtained by the Japanese in competition, and American goods, concludes the Japanese journal, will be eventually beaten by the Japanese as the production of Chinese merchants in bean speculation in Manchuria has affected the market for cotton goods, but it is principally the American manufacturers that are affected. If the market for Japanese goods is extended to the Yangtze valley, the export of Japanese cotton goods will be much increased. [We cannot understand this claim on the part of the *Osaka Mainichi* to the effect that Japanese cotton tissues are now killing the American trade in these goods in Manchuria. Up to the end of November 1909 the value of all the cotton tissues exported from Japan was ¥16,113,375 whereas in 1907 on the same date the value reached was ¥14,866,452. An increase in value of less than a million and a half yen in two years scarcely justifies the optimism expressed—*Japan Chronicle*.]

## Auction.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 22nd January, 1910, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF  
DAWSON'S BOOTS and SHOES,  
AMERICAN BROWN BOOTS, WHITE  
SHIRTS, DOHERTY and RAMSEY'S  
TENNIS RACQUETS (new), &c., &c.,

ALSO  
5 TYPEWRITERS, One HALF-PLATE  
CAMERA complete by the American Optical  
Co., New York, and a number of GRAM-  
PHONE RECORDS.  
TERMS:—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 21st January, 1910.

## 廣豐源

KWONG FUNG YUEN,

HEAD OFFICE—No. 83, Des Voeux Road West.

TIMBER YARDS—Kennedy Town.

TIMBER MERCHANTS,

SAW MILL OWNERS,

AND

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

TO

H.B.M. Naval and Military

Authorities.

HAVE always on hand large stock of  
American Fir, Douglas Fir, Oregon  
Pine, Teak, Yucca, Hardwood, Oregon Spar,  
Chinese Spar, Chinese Pine of all descriptions.  
Inspection invited to the Yards.  
Best Terms.  
Quick delivery.

LEUNG TAI

Managing Director.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1910.

## Intimations.



## TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE.

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of  
Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children  
and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition,  
to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

**CLETEAS** is a MELISSA and MINT cordial  
which surpasses all others by its  
purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.  
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).  
CALDERON MACDONALD & Co., Hongkong.

## PABST EXTRACT

THE best TONIC for keeping in perfect  
health in the Tropics.

It is a liquid food in predigested form, con-  
taining all the bracing, soothing and toning  
effects of the choicest hops. Nearly Non-  
alcoholic.

Highly recommended by the local medical  
profession in cases of Debility after Malaria,  
from overwork or other causes, Anemia,  
Nervousness or Dyspepsia. Samples on  
application.

## ALSO JUST RECEIVED—

PABST (American) BEER, in barrels of  
120 bottles. In view of the arrival of the  
American fleet in a few days, please order  
early, as our stock is limited.

SIEMSEN &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1909.

## LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUIAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Wongleng, and Campbell, 1907.

## Public Companies

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMA-  
TION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH  
ORDINARY MEETING of SHARE-  
HOLDERS in this Company will be held at  
the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings,  
on TUESDAY, the 25th January, 1910, at 11.30  
o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the  
Report of the Directors together with a State-  
ment of Accounts for the year ending 31st  
December, 1909.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Com-  
pany will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY,  
19th January, to TUESDAY, 25th January  
(both days inclusive), during which period no  
transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1910.

## THE WEST POINT BUILDING

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWEN-  
TY-SECOND ORDINARY MEET-  
ING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Com-  
pany will be held at the Company's Offices,  
Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 25th  
January, 1910, at 11.45 o'clock A.M., for the  
purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors,  
together with Statement of Accounts for  
the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Com-  
pany will be CLOSED from MONDAY,  
the 17th January, to TUESDAY, the 25th  
January, (both days inclusive), during which  
period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary.

Hongkong Land Investment and

Agency Co., Ltd.

West Point Building Company, Limited.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT

&amp; AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY  
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this  
Company will be held at the Company's  
Offices, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY,  
the 25th January, 1910, at 12 o'clock Noon, for  
the purpose of receiving the Report of the  
Directors, together with Statement of Accounts  
for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Com-  
pany will be CLOSED from MONDAY,  
the 17th January, to TUESDAY, the 25th January,  
(both days inclusive), during which period no  
transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1910.

## FRENCH STORE.

## NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous  
customers and the public in general  
that we have been appointed Agent  
for the "CREME SIMON" and  
all Simon's Products for Toilet  
Requisites, Perfumery, Powder,  
Soap, etc.

## INSPECTION SOLICITED.

21st January, 1910.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask

ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag

ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1908.

THE

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND

MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.  
Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF  
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,  
ATTORNEY, &c.Undertaken and Executed by  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908.

## NOTICE.

MR. LI HON-FAN, a Chinese graduate  
versed in literature, has been a teacher  
to European officials and merchants in this  
Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Euro-  
peans to pass in the Chinese examination, and  
is possessed of a first rate certificate as a  
Chinese teacher. He has also a good know-  
ledge of Mandarin.

Those who intend learning the Chinese  
language are requested to write care of  
Hongkong Telegraph office or direct to 37,  
Hollywood Road, 2nd floor.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1910.

OSMAN &amp;

CASUM,

1 &amp; 3, D'AGUIAR STREET

## JUST UNPAKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed

HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS

&amp; FEATHERS.

## MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a specialty.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and

## HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Ocean Port Orders carefully

attended

Hongkong, 21st January, 1910.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET  
PRICES.

Corrected 20th January 1910, 200 cts. per 5 Mus.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef steaks &amp; prime cut—Mei Lung Pa 20

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 20

" Roast—Shiu 20

" Breast—Ngau Lam 18

" Soup, Tong Yuk 15

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 20

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau 20

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Cheung 10

Bullock's Brains—Know per set 10

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li 60

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li 60

" Head—Ngau Tau 60

" Heart—Ngau Sum 12

" Lump, Salt—Ngau Kin 18

" Feet—Ngau Keok 18

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 10

" Tail—Ngau Mei 12

" Liver—Ngau Oon 18

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 6

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-  
tan-keok 1.00

Mutton Chop—Yung Pa Kwai 22

" Leg—Yung Pa 22

" Shoulder—Yung Shan 22

Pigs' Chittlings—Chi cheung 22

" Brains—Chi Know 12

" Feet—Chi Keok 12

" Fry—Chi Chak 12

" Head—Chi Tai 18

" Heart—Chi Sum 18

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu 8

" Liver—Chi Koon 30

Pork Chop—Chi Pa Kwai 22

" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk 22

" Leg—Chi Pa 22

" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau 22

Sheep's Head and Feet—Yung Tau 22

" Keok 22

" Heart—Yung Sum 22

" Kidneys—Yung Yiu 22

" Liver—Yung Oon 22

Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai 22

Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau 22

Mutton—Sang Yung Yau 22

Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk 22

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong 22

## POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai 30

Oysters, Large, Small—Sin Kai 30

Ducks—Ap 22

Doves—Pan Kai 22

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai 22

Fowls, Canton—Kai 22

" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai 22

Geese—Ngo 22

Ganso, Wild Shanghai—Shung Hoi Ye 22

" Ngo 22

Musk Deer—Wong Kang 4.00

Hare—To Chai 65

Partridges—Chi Khoo 1.50

Pheasant—Shan Kai 1.50

Eggs, Canton—Pak Kup 22

" Hothow—Hothow Pak Kup 22

Quail—Um Chui 10

Rice Birds—Wo Ya Cheuk 22

Snipe—Sa Chai 22

Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung 22

" Hen 22

Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sul-ap 1.50

Teal, Shanghai, Sul Ap Chai 60

Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sul 95

## FISH.

Barbel—Ka Ye 10

Bream—Sin Ye 10

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Ye 10

Carp—Li Ye 10

Catfish—Chik Ye 10

Codfish—Mun Ye 10

Crabs—Hal 10

Cuttle Fish—Mok Ye 10

Dab—Sa Mang Ye 10

Dace—Wong Mei Lun 10

Dog Fish—Ti Tu Sa 10

Eels, Canton—Hal Man Ye 10

" Fresh water—Tan Si Ye 10

Yellow—Wong Sin 10

Frogs—Tien Kai 10

Grouper—Sak Pan 10

Gudgeon—Pak Kip Ye 10

Herring—Tao Pak 10

Halibut—Cheung Kwan Ye 10

Labrus—Wong Fa Ye 10

Loach—Wo Ye 10

Lobster—Lang Ha 10

Mackerel—Chi Ye 10

Monk Fish—Mon Ye 10

Mullet—Chi Ye 10

Oysters—Sang Hoi 10

Parrotfish—Kai Kung Ye 10

Parch—Tan Loo 10

Pike—Ya Pau Poong 10

Plaice—Pan Ye 10

Pomfret, Black—Fak Cheung 10

Pomfret, White—Fak Cheung 10

Prawns—Ming Ha 10

Rag—Fai Pa 10

Rock Fish—Fak Kan Kung 10

Shark—Shi Ye 10

Shrimp—Shiu Ye 10

Snake—Shi Ye 10

Squid—Shi Ye 10

Tadpole—Shi Ye 10

Tiger—Shi Ye 10

Turtle—Shi Ye



Although no official statement on the subject of the trade of the Philippine Islands during the past year has, up to the present, been received in Hongkong, so far as we are aware, the Japanese newspapers appear to have been provided with early information. On the 11th inst. the *Kobe Herald* published a summary of the results, without going into figures to any great extent or even seeking to enlarge on the details. But from the general account it would appear that trade in the Philippines in 1909 was by no means brisk; in fact there was a general reduction in the value of both imports and exports. In face of the optimistic reports of the general conditions prevailing in the archipelago we are somewhat surprised to find that there has not only been no improvement—but rather a falling off—in values at least. It may be suggested that trade in the Philippines has been disorganised by the uncertainty of the effects of the Payne law, but we can hardly attribute the apparent depression entirely to that cause. For this reason: no matter how the tariff might be changed it was practically certain that even in its worst shape it was bound to confer a certain number of benefits on the exporters in Manila. In this connection Manila stands for the Philippine Islands, for the capital city is also the central depot to which the products of the islands are sent and from which they are shipped to the United States and elsewhere. The chief items of export which it was anticipated would gain by the adoption of the new tariff were sugar and tobacco in the form of cigars. We know that with regard to sugar the American manufacturers made a strenuous fight against the free admission of the colonial product, and although they were not entirely successful they managed to limit the total quantity which could be imported annually. In the case of cigars the same tactics were employed to prevent the market ruled by the tobacco trust being flooded by imports from Manila, with the result that the law declares that no shipments under 3,000 will be allowed to enter America free of duty. The immediate consequence of this absurd limitation was the creation of a number of firms which undertook

to fulfil private orders of small proportions and have them passed through the Customs at the reduced rates." It should be understood that although the duty on cigars when the parcel contains a minimum of 3,000 has been removed there is a variety of other expenses to be met in the shape of permits, stamp duties and express charges. The new business of forwarding agents appears likely to become an extremely lucrative one, and we should say it has solved the difficulty of several go-ahead Americans in Manila who were on the outlook for new fields of enterprise. But before the exact terms of the law were understood many an unfortunate American in the States must have hurled anathemas at the heads of his friends in Manila. Naturally, it was taken for granted that if the duty on tobacco was removed a private citizen could send a box of cigars to an acquaintance in the homeland just as a reminder of old times. People did not take the trouble to find out about the provisos and limitations laid down in the Act. And the result was that the Customs officials at San Francisco promptly pounced on these stray bonanzas of fortune, calculated the duty on them and demanded payment from those to whom the gifts were addressed. What with the extra trouble incurred by the officials, the charges for this, that and the next infraction of the law, the payment of duty and the worry incident to the transaction, the people in the States who were intended to benefit by the thoughtlessness of the exiles in the Philippines found that they had to pay about three times as much for a gift cigar as they were charged for the home made article. No wonder that they pulled lugubrious faces and looked the gift horse in the mouth. But that is all done away with now because the tactful exporter has discovered an admirable method of circumventing the law and the joke is they make no bones about their duplicity. They simply drive their carriage over the tobacco trust, which for once was caught

possible countries. We have an idea, that the critic who ventured to decry Manila in Manila would be treated to a personal introduction to Judge Lynch, and it is only because we are two or three days' journey from the centre of civilisation—Manila to wit—that we venture occasionally to hint as mildly as possible that the inhabitants of that city are not exactly the salt of the earth, or, to put it differently, that there are other pebbles on the beach. But nevertheless, the springing gale of the optimistic Manilaan is an excellent tonic in these cold and muggy days when chilly winds and thick fogs alternately try the system and the temper. In concluding its remarks on the trade of the Philippines our contemporary says: "That under the free trade conditions inaugurated by the new tariff of August 5, 1909, there will be a considerable increase in the volume of American shipment is to be expected, but to what extent the Philippine market will be supplied by the United States will depend upon how far the tariff differential will go toward compensating for the higher cost of American production in competition with other countries enriched in the trade, and the extent to which the American manufacturer will press his opportunity, and adapt his products to the native tastes and requirements. Of the year's exports the United States took only a slightly smaller value than in 1908, or a third of the total. The large American demand for hemp has made the United States a good customer of the islands in the past, while limited free entry of Philippine sugar and tobacco under the new tariff provides a much improved market for these staples, and free admission of other commodities furnishes a new stimulus to their production. A new era of activity and an increased volume of trade is, therefore, to be expected with the lapse of the restraining clause of the Treaty of Paris and the establishment of practically unrestricted commercial conditions between the two countries."

**SOLVING THE JAPANESE  
PUZZLE.**

Following the example set by most newspapers, the Japanese press at the end of the year devotes considerable space to a review of the chief events which have characterized the previous twelve months, and, incidentally, reference is made to the financial position of the Empire and the outlook for the coming year. We confess to what a distinguished Lord Chancellor used to call a sort of partiality for figures when they can be comprehended at a glance, but in the case of Japan's finances we have pondered and studied the tables and the arguments submitted in proof of the accuracy of the results arrived at without being a penny the wiser. It has been the fashion in the past to consider the Chinese puzzle "as the absolute limit of mental gymnastics, but we fearlessly assert that the Chinese puzzle is a game for infants in comparison as compared with the labyrinthine mazes of Japan's financial condition. What makes the difficulty so great is the fact that no two papers agree as to the total national debt, or the revenue derivable from the various taxes imposed after the war. We have the *Oraka Mainichi* declaring that the national debt amounts to something like 2,000,000,000 yen, a statement which is flatly contradicted by the *Japan Chronicle* which shows to its own satisfaction that it must be six hundred million yen more than the *Mainichi's* estimate; in this way: "At the end of 1908 the national debt stood at 2,275 million yen. It was officially estimated that by the end of 1909 a reduction would be shown, and that the figure would stand at 2,250 million yen. On the 30th September last, however, the total debt of Japan stood at ¥2,666,184,321, an increase of 330 millions on the figures for the 31st December, 1908. It is improbable that there has been much reduction on these figures since then." Then the *Mainichi* lays it down as an undisputed fact that the national expenditure is six hundred million yen per annum, while the ex-Financial Minister of Japan, Baron Sakataxi, considers that the total annual cost of taxation is only five hundred million and we would suggest that a hundred million yen one way or the other is not to be despised. In this instance the balance is on the wrong side, and we have not yet stated the worst, for besides providing for its six hundred millions the unfortunate Japanese taxpayers have to contribute seventy million yen for prefectural tax and about ninety million yen for city and villages taxes, while prefectural, city and village debts amount to the no means insignificant sum of eighty millions. The financial burden of the Japanese people per capita for the year 1909 is reckoned as our vernacular contemporary at 1905 yen under the heading of taxes and 4536 yen under that of national debt. Taking the two amounts together, it will be seen from the above figures that the total burden of each individual, which was 1695 yen in 1899, rose to 6003 yen in 1908, an increase of 4307 yen in ten years; it will be all too understood that we do not guarantee these figures, because we have only got to

rove that they are absurdly and fantastically incorrect. That is why we maintain that the "Japanese financial puzzle is the greatest mathematical problem we ever heard of. Let us take it, however, that Japan has undoubtedly a most perplexing proposition to solve in raising the money to meet her ordinary expenditure and pay off her debts. What we must consider is—what probability is there that the coming year will prove more prosperous than the past two years have been? The question could be answered in numerous ways. It could be argued that the boom and bubble period which followed the war taught the people—the financiers and speculators, the merchants and the manufacturers—caution and wisdom. The failure of the banks came as a shock to the country, but the country has recovered from the temporary panic which was the direct outcome of speculation gone mad. Last year some unsavoury scandals were revealed in companies of high reputation with the result that the public began to entertain serious misgivings as to the credit of Japanese enterprises in general, and, of course, the end of it all was that every other company was compelled to show its hand in order to satisfy and dissipate the suspicions of the shareholders. That also was a good thing for the country and once more emphasised the truth of the adage that "it's an ill wind that blows nobody good." The real answer to the question, however, is to be found in the fact that the taxpayers knowing what is expected of them, have settled down to the heavy task of clearing off their incumbrance, recognising that the sooner the burden of debt is removed the sooner will Japan be free to engage on fresh fields of conquest. Evidences are not wanting that the depression which has overhung Japan for the last two or three years is passing away, but the Japanese have a long road to travel before they are out of the wood. The cheery optimism of the leading men in finance and commerce, however, is a happy augury, for their sanguine expectations and high spirits proceed from a due appreciation of the difficulties which face them and their power of overcoming the hindrances which lie in the way of commercial development and financial reform. These are the essentials which will lead Japan out of the morass of over-indebtedness, for it is obvious that

the people are to meet the demands of the Government and respond in the bushido spirit they must be provided with the wherewithal to keep body and soul together and at the same time contribute to the maintenance of the State. Baron Sakatani—like many of his countrymen—is fond of allegory and in setting forth his opinions on the state of Japan to-day in the vernacular paper called *Industrial Japan* he likened the Empire to an invalid and said "that the weather, food, clothing and all other external conditions of the patient are quite satisfactory, while his temperature, pulse, and other symptoms are all normal. Owing, however, to the prolonged duration of the malady, the patient is too timid to try to stand up. Being so much depressed he may not be able to regain the use of his legs if he is left to himself. He must be encouraged in all ways to venture upon his feet." In the first instance, the Baron continues, the Government ought to apply a strong stimulus. There are many enterprises for the public to undertake, such as water-power, electricity works, electric tramway construction, and the like. The Government need not give subsidies, but it must encourage the investor and not make him timid. As for taxation, the Baron holds that it is impossible for the Government to decrease it. Since the outbreak of the late war, taxation has increased by 150,000,000 yen. Of this, it should be realised, 120,000,000 yen is required for the payment of the interest

the national bonds and the repayment of principal, the remainder being used for administrative and military purposes in Saghalien, Korea, and Manchuria, the payment of the military and naval pensions, the repair of warships, including the prizes captured in the war, and the like. The nation, having agreed to the war, must be ready to meet its consequences, and, as the then Government failed to obtain an indemnity from Russia, a large increase of taxation was inevitable. It is here that other nations can sympathize with Japan. She waged a bloody and costly war for the benefit of the world and now that peace has been restored she is left to face the problem of ways and means. Who can wonder that her nationals should seek to secure at least a certain measure of advantage by the occupation of Korea and the exploitation of Manchuria? We fancy that Japan's about the only Power in the world which would have survived the question of an indemnity when the Treaty of Portsmouth was under consideration. We hardly think that Great Britain, magnificent and wealthy as she may be, would have followed the golden stream to slip through her hands. Would Germany or France or the United States have agreed to forgo her just claims? Perhaps, and then again perhaps not. If Japan seeks some compensating advantages for the losses she has sustained (the burdens she has to bear she has to share) her? Certainly not the predatory

Baron Sukataai's statement. The Baron, criticizing the repayment of loans, says: "The repayment of the national loans should be decreased, in order to reduce taxation. Unless the loans are decreased, he says, the nation's burden can not be lightened and unless it is lightened the Empire will be in a terrible difficulty if a new emergency arises. Taking the total annual amount of taxation to be ¥500,000,000, this works out at ¥10 per head. This means that, putting the average earnings for a day at 50 sen, a man has to work for the country for twenty days a year. That is certainly very high as compared with some European countries, but it is not unendurable. Like Germany, Japan must consent to endure a heavy burden if she wishes to come up with the other first-class Powers in civilization and power." Another critic, the *Oriental Economist*, also indulges in similes. It compares the condition of the Japanese business world to that of a locomotive fully provided with coal and water, which only needs someone to sit fire to its fuel in order to get into motion. The Government, however, the journal contends, is preventing the fire from being lighted by refusing to float any loans whatever and making excessive repayments on loans. The flotation of unproductive loans is, as a matter of course, bad and unwise, but if the Government would improve the railways, the monopolies, and other businesses, or extend its existing enterprises, by means of loans, it is certain that, to continue the simile, the locomotive would commence to move. We are afraid the writer in the *Economist* had already been celebrating the New Year for he regards the future with a dark and gloomy visage. And his economy will not tolerate the searchlight of examination for while he deprecates the system of loans in one sentence he would have Japan lading out loans wholesale in the next, forgetting that it was the superabundance of loans which led to the financial crash two years ago, the effects of which are still perceptible in Japan's balance-sheet. On the whole, then, while dark clouds still hover over Dai Nippon, the air is clearing and it only remains for the guides and counsellors of the nation to walk warily and circumspectly in order that the era of prosperity broadcasted on the people's labour and enterprise, may return to the island kingdom of the Orient.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE transport *Rewa*, from Hongkong, arrived at Southampton on 21st ult.

THE outputs from Raub Gold Mine have been unusually high for the past three months, that for December being, so the *Malay Mail* is informed, the best for seven years.

**ENGINEER**—Lieutenant E. W. Young has been appointed to the *Tamar*, additional, for charge of stores and duty with T.B.'s and to assist engineer-commander, to date 20th ult.

OWING to the development of business the Banque de l'Indo-Chine has decided to raise its capital from 35 to 48 millions of francs. The new shares will be offered exclusively to the present shareholders.

A HOUSE-BOY employed at No. 41, Robinson Road, appeared in the Police Court this morning for alleged disorderly behaviour and wilful disregard of his master's lawful commands. The defendant was discharged.

In the course of the proceedings at the Summary Court this morning, it was stated that there were no less than seven plaintiffs in a certain scotch and one of the plaintiffs at the last moment asked his name to be struck off the writ.

By permission of the Stewards of the Hong-kong Jockey Club Messrs. Hughes and Hough will hold a sale by public auction of ponies near the Grand Stand to-morrow, Saturday, 22nd inst., at 8 a m., when several useful animals will be submitted.

Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co.'s Chinese calendar is sure to appeal to the artistic taste of their large circle of native clientele. The same firm forward us a calendar from the Lancashire Insurance Co. (now merged in the Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.) for which they are the local agents.

A LARGE sugar factory now being erected by the Harvey Engineering Company is for Formosa, and is the third large central factory which they have built for that island under the Japanese. The company have also supplied large sugar refineries to Japan for refining the sugar brought from Formosa.

The gambling crusade is being vigorously sustained by the Police. At the Magistracy this morning, seventeen P.W.D. coolies employed in the Land Surveyor's Department appeared on a charge of gambling in the P.W.D. offices and were fined \$4 each. Another batch of nine appeared in the same court for gambling in the new Hongkong Hotel extensions. The two ringleaders were each fined \$50, while the rest had each to pay fines ranging from \$4 to \$6.

Next troopng season there will be an almost complete change among the Indian troops in the garrisons of the Far East. The 3rd Brigade, now at Agira, will proceed to Hongkong in relief of the 13th Rajputs who leave the latter station at Agira; the 6th Jats at Jhansi will take the place of the 99th Infantry, at Singapore, the 1st proceeding on relief to Seohore; the 15th Rajputs, now at Quetta, will relieve the 76th Juchats at Tientsin, North China; the 1st returns to Rawal Pindi; the 8th Rajputs move to Hongkong, replacing the 105th

SIR Francis Taylor Piggott, Chief Justice of Hongkong and Lady Piggott, have arrived in England by the P. and O. liner *Macedonia*.

The Director of Education will preside at the annual distribution of prizes at the Ellis Kadoorie Chinese School on Tuesday, the 25th inst. at noon.

**DAMAGES** in the sum of P60,000 has been rendered by the Court of First Instance against the editors, publishers and proprietors of *El Renacimiento* in the libel action instituted by Dean C. Worcester at Manila. The finding of the court allows P35,000, damages to reputation and P25,000 punitive damages, as "just punishment to the nine defendants in the case."

A YOUTH named William Peter, *alias* Yenop John, described as a native of Portland, in the United States of America, appeared in the dock in the Police Court this morning charged with (1) stealing a kimono valued at \$15 from No. 27, Ship Street and (2) stealing a bicycle valued at \$15 from a cycle-dealer's establishment in Ship Street. He was sentenced to one month's hard labour on each count.

H.E. General Sir Joachim Machado, K.C.M.G., Portuguese Delimitation Commissioner, and Capt. J. M. R. Norton arrived from the North this morning. When at Shanghai, His Excellency, on Sunday afternoon, distributed the prize won by the members of the Portuguese Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps. The Portuguese Commissioner resumes his journey to Lisbon by the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s *Devonha* to-morrow.

In the Chinese department of the Y.M.C.A. last evening, before a large gathering of Chinese, Mr. R. H. Kotewall, of the Colonial Secretary's Office, delivered a lecture on Forestry and the effects of deforestation, using to illustrate his talk a set of slides loaned through the kindness of Mr. Richards, of Boone College, from the United States Government. The lecturer's discourse was greatly appreciated. We understand that Mr. Kotewall has been invited by the management of two Chinese schools in Hongkong to repeat his lecture before the scholars.

The Admiralty announce a number of appointments to the *Minotaur*, the future flagship of the China Station, on recommissioning, viz.:—  
 Engineer-Commander G. C. Bath; Engineer-Lieutenant G. J. Hamilton, W. A. Cordale, D. Will, F. W. G. Smith, and F. B. Jacques; Lieutenant E. T. Wickham; Sub-Lieutenant F. N. Attwood, E. O. Priestley, and A. M. C. Stileman; Fleet Surgeon P. B. Hardy, M.B.; M.B.; Staff Surgeon E. Cox, M.B., B.A.; Surgeon A. R. Fisher; Fleet Paymaster G. H. A. Willis; and Assistant Paymaster E. C. Ansell.

The following telegraphic information, dated Jan. 17th, has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Ld :—

|                                                 |         |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Daily aggregate output of crude petroleum ..... | 110,000 |
| Crude petroleum in tanks at date .....          | 460,000 |
|                                                 | Cases   |

|                                                                            |         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Kerosene made since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram..      | 100,000 |
| Kerosene shipped since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram.... | 71,000  |
| Kerosene in stock at refinery at date..                                    | 120,000 |

**HONGKONG, CANTON AND MAOAO  
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**

**DIVIDEND DECLARED**

The directors will recommend at the half-yearly meeting of shareholders to be held on the 8th proximo the payment of \$1.25 per share or \$100,000, write off steamers, wharves and properties \$10,000, carry to depreciation and insurance fund \$10,000, and carry forward to new account \$10,766.39.

**THE ALLANA CASH.**  
**AGAIN ADJOURNED.**

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, First Police Magistrate, in the Police Court this afternoon the case was continued in which S. E. Allana, of 55, Hollywood Road, is charged by S. A. Marican, of the Dragon Cycle Depot, 33-35, Des-Voeux Road Central, with the alleged embezzlement on the 1st May last, when in the employ of complainant, of a gold watch and chain; a sum of \$150 on the 15th of May and obtaining a ticket for Calcutta on the 25th August by means of false pretences. Mr. F. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, prosecuted and Mr. W. B. Hinds, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Goldring stated that he understood that his case was fixed to be heard till the conclusion of Moosa's case. The case was somewhat involved and he had already told his Worship that it would be unfair if it was taken before Moosa's case. He could not get Moosa to appear without a subpoena.

Mr. Hinds stated that he understood that  
foose's case would not come on till Wednes-  
day. He submitted that the case was not at  
all involved and he saw no reason why  
should be adjourned. He understood  
that the reason why the case had been post-  
poned was for the convenience of the Court.  
The charge had been hanging over the defen-  
dant's head for a long time and he was unable  
to obtain employment and as long as a charge  
that nature hung over a man's head, he  
necessarily was liable to unemployment.

Mr. Goldring stated that the defendant was unable to obtain employment even when the charge was not hanging over his head. Mr. Hinde said he understood that his friend is going to lay fresh charges against his agent, in which case he would like to get a copy of the charges.

Mr. Goldring stated that he would try and get his friend away, facilitate as possible could.







## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
RAILWAY CO.'S  
Royal Mail Steamship Line.  
"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B. (Subject to alteration).

| From Hongkong                            | From St. John, N.B.                      |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| "EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JAN. 29TH.  | "EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, FEB. 25TH.  |
| "MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, FEB. 15TH.          | "EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, MARCH 25TH. |
| "EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, FEB. 12TH.  | "EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, APRIL 22ND. |
| "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, MAR. 26TH.  | "EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, MAY 20TH.   |
| "EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, APRIL 23RD. | "ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JUNE 10TH.          |
| "EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, MAY 14TH.   |                                          |

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 23 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus. Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class in Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ..... £43.

Via New York ..... £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—  
D. W. ORRADDOLK, General Traffic Agent,  
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| For                                   | Steamship | On                        |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, KUTSANG | .....     | MONDAY, 24th Jan., Noon.  |
| MANILA                                | .....     | FRIDAY, 28th Jan., 4 P.M. |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, LAISANG | .....     | TUESDAY, 1st Feb., Noon.  |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI                 | .....     | FRIDAY, 11th Feb., Noon.  |

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL—Feb. 5th to 14th 1910.

A Special reduced fare of \$50 for Return Passengers will be issued for our Sailings to Manila of the 28th January, and 4th February, available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking out these tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

\* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang. For Freight or Passage, apply to: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., Telephone No. 215. Sub. Exch. 4. Hongkong, 21st January, 1910.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| FOR                           | STEAMERS         | TO SAIL              |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| SHANGHAI                      | "ANHUI" .....    | 23rd Jan., Daylight. |
| TSINGTAI, WEIHAWEI & CHEFOO   | "KWANGSE" .....  | 24th " 4 P.M.        |
| MANILA                        | "TAMING" .....   | 25th " 3 P.M.        |
| CEBU & ILOILO                 | "SUNGLANG" ..... | 25th " 4 P.M.        |
| AMOI & CHINKIANG              | "SHEKONG" .....  | 25th " 4 P.M.        |
| SAIGON                        | "NINGPO" .....   | 26th " 4 P.M.        |
| SHANGHAI                      | "CHINHUA" .....  | 27th " 4 P.M.        |
| SHANGHAI                      | "CHENAI" .....   | 27th " Daylight.     |
| MANILA                        | "TEAN" .....     | 31st Feb., 3 P.M.    |
| MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA | "TAIYUAN" .....  | 1st " 4 P.M.         |
| SHANGHAI                      | "LINAN" .....    | 3rd " 4 P.M.         |

S.S. Tean will sail hence for Manila on 1st February and S.S. Taming sails from Manila on 15th Idem for Hongkong. Special reduced return fare of \$50.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports. DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chong, Linan, Chichou), with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Telephone No. 36. Hongkong, 21st January, 1910.

HONGKONG—MANILA.  
CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

| Steamship | Tons | Captain   | For    | Sailing Date                  |
|-----------|------|-----------|--------|-------------------------------|
| ROBI      | 5500 | A. Fraser | MANILA | SATURDAY, 22nd Jan., at Noon. |
| CAIRO     | 5500 | R. Rodger | "      | SATURDAY, 29th Jan., at Noon. |

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES FOR VISITORS TO THE CARNIVAL.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS, Telephone No. 114. Hongkong, 19th January, 1910.

## Shipping—Steamers.

THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.  
LIMITED.

PASSENGER SERVICE TO LONDON & ANTWERP.

THE Steamers

"PEMBROKESHIRE" (late "Segura") & "CARMARTHENSHIRE" Offering superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, will be despatched from Hongkong as above on or about end of January and beginning of March respectively.

FARE TO LONDON ... £85

A Stewardess and fully qualified Doctor are carried.

N.B.—"Pembroke" calls at Marseilles.

For further particulars apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1909.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

| For                                | Steamers             | G. Tonnage | Leaves                       |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| TACOMA VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA | "CHICAGO MARU" ..... | .....      | WED'DAY, 23rd Feb., at Noon. |

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connections.

## HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS &amp; FORMOSA SERVICE.

| For                                   | Steamers             | Leaves                            |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOI and FOOSHOW | "BUJUN MARU" .....   | THURSDAY, 27th Jan., at Daylight. |
| TAMUI v. SWATOW & AMOI.               | "DAIJIN MARU" .....  | SUNDAY, 23rd Jan., at 10 A.M.     |
| ANPING & TAKAO                        | "SHINSHU MARU" ..... | About the 24th January.           |

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "CHOJHU MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1910.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATIONS                             | STEAMERS             | SAILING DATES, 1909                |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP           | "AKI MARU" .....     | WEDNESDAY, 2nd Feb., at Daylight.  |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID | "MISHIMA MARU" ..... | WEDNESDAY, 16th Feb., at Daylight. |
|                                          | "KAGA MARU" .....    | WEDNESDAY, 16th Feb., at Daylight. |

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE ("Kanagawa Maru" leaving Hongkong 5th Feb. due Yokohama 15th March, connects) INABA MARU, Capt. R. Takeda, Tons 6500, WED'DAY, 16th Feb. From YOKOHAMA.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE ("Iyo Maru" leaving Hongkong 3rd March due Yokohama 15th March, connects) TAMB MARU, Capt. C. H. Butler, Tons 6500, WED'DAY, 16th March From YOKOHAMA.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000, THURSDAY, 17th Feb., at Noon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6000, WEDNESDAY, 16th Feb., at Noon.

Kobe and YOKOHAMA HITACHI MARU, Capt. N. Matheson, Tons 7000, SATURDAY, 22nd Jan., at Daylight.

MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA TAMBA MARU, Capt. C. H. Butler, Tons 7000, THURSDAY, 3rd Feb., A.M.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE MOYOI MARU, Capt. J. C. Richards, Tons 4500, SATURDAY, 20th January.

BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE YETOROFU MARU, Capt. K. Soyera, Tons 4500, TUESDAY, 23rd January.

\* Fitted with new System of wireless telegraphy. † Cargo only. \* Carries deck passengers.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Charter Road.

T. KURUMOTO

## Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERJAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA" Captain H. Powell, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., TO-MORROW, the 22nd January, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. Mooltan, 9621 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Teu for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. India, due to London on 5th March 1910.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Captain's and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1909.

CHARGEURS REUNIS. (FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY). (ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo-boat service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship

"AMIRAL EXELMANS" will be despatched on or about 27th instant. For further particulars apply to P. A. LAFIQUE & CO., Agents at Hongkong, No. 4 Queen's Building, Telephone 950.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1910.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE," Captain R. Hayes, will be despatched as above on 29th January.

See Special Advertisement. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1909.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER & CO. TACOMA & SEATTLE

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain Sailing Date

Oceano 4,657 F. W. Davies 18th Feb.

Kyushu 6,231 J. Mathie 10th March

Aymara 4,393 J. Boyd 7th April

Oceano 4,657 F. W. Davies 2nd June

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 17th January, 1910.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK, VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK:

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1909.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

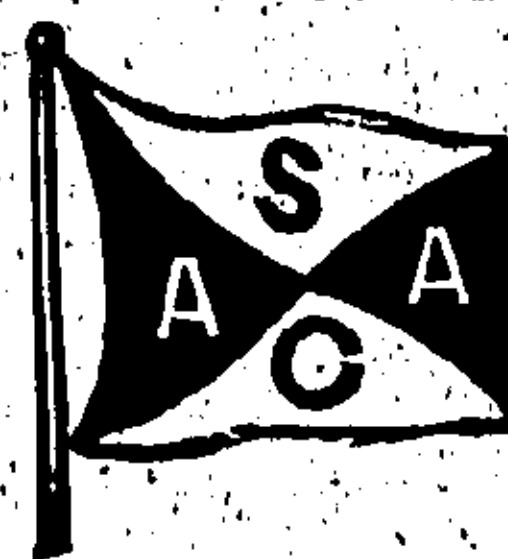
THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSHIRE," Captain Daniels, will be despatched as above on 27th inst.

This steamer has superior passenger accommodation. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1910.

## HONGKONG—BOSTON AND NEW YORK.



AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE" ... 15th Feb.

For Freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1910.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE," Captain W. Gregory, will be despatched as above about 21st February.

For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1910.

## STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" ... Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" ... Capt. M. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These fine Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and Officer by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.

Meals.....\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD., and SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., No. 8, Queen's Road West.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE

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## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE &amp; Co. Corrected to noon: later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

| STOCKS.                                                                       | NO. OF<br>SHARES. | VALUE.   | PAID UP. | POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.                                                                      |                        | LAST DIVIDEND.                                                                                                                  | APPROXIMATE<br>RETURN AT<br>PRESENT<br>QUOTATION<br>BASED ON LAST<br>YEAR'S DIV. | CLOSING<br>QUOTATIONS           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                                                                               |                   |          |          | RESERVE.                                                                                          | AT WORKING<br>ACCOUNT. |                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                  |                                 |
| BANKS.                                                                        |                   |          |          |                                                                                                   |                        |                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                  |                                 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .....                                 | 120,000           | \$125    | \$125    | \$1,500,000<br>\$1,100,000<br>\$150,000                                                           | \$2,007,819            | Interim of £2 for account 1909 @ ex 1/9<br>= \$2.72                                                                             | 4 %                                                                              | \$1,000 sellers<br>London £2.5/ |
| MARINE INSURANCES.                                                            |                   |          |          |                                                                                                   |                        |                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                  |                                 |
| National Bank of China, Limited.....                                          | 99,925            | 7        | 6        | \$4,000<br>\$3,000                                                                                | \$30,552               | \$2 (London 2/6) for 1909 .....                                                                                                 | ...                                                                              | \$65 buyers                     |
| Canton Insurance Office, Limited .....                                        |                   |          |          |                                                                                                   |                        |                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                  |                                 |
| .....                                                                         | 10,000            | \$250    | \$50     | \$1,500,000<br>\$154,581<br>\$103,79<br>\$145,000<br>Tls. 225,000<br>Tls. 225,253<br>Tls. 140,180 | none                   | \$10 for 1908 .....                                                                                                             | 7 %                                                                              | \$145 sales                     |
| North China Insurance Company, Ltd. ....                                      | 10,000            | 15       | 15       | \$1,000,000<br>Tls. 225,000<br>Tls. 225,253<br>Tls. 140,180                                       | Tls. 207,573           | Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908 .....                                                                                         | ...                                                                              | Tls. 115                        |
| Union Insurance Society of Canton .....                                       | 12,400            | \$250    | \$100    | \$1,000,000<br>\$198,448<br>\$105,249<br>\$68,609                                                 | \$8,464,901            | Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and<br>interim of \$30 for 1908.....                                                         | 5 1/2 %                                                                          | \$905 buyers                    |
| Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited .....                                  | 12,000            | \$100    | \$50     | \$1,000,000<br>\$204,405<br>\$199,264                                                             | \$7,77,637             | \$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907 .....                                                                                               | 7 %                                                                              | \$230                           |
| FIRE INSURANCE.                                                               |                   |          |          |                                                                                                   |                        |                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                  |                                 |
| China Fire Insurance Company, .....                                           | 70,000            | \$100    | \$20     | \$1,000,000<br>\$438,668<br>\$138,802                                                             | \$375,341              | \$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907.....                                                                                                 | 7 %                                                                              | \$118 sellers                   |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited....                                  | 8,000             | \$250    | \$50     | \$1,500,000<br>\$143,472                                                                          | \$268,711              | \$27 for 1907 .....                                                                                                             | 7 1/2 %                                                                          | \$367 1/2 sellers               |
| SHIPPING.                                                                     |                   |          |          |                                                                                                   |                        |                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                  |                                 |
| China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited...                                | 30,000            | \$25     | \$25     | \$7,000<br>\$250,000                                                                              | \$1,035                | \$1 for 1906 .....                                                                                                              | ...                                                                              | \$8 sellers                     |
| Douglas Steamship Company, Limited .....                                      | 20,000            | \$50     | \$50     | \$100,000<br>\$100,000                                                                            | Nil.                   | \$4 for year ending 30.6.1908 .....                                                                                             | ...                                                                              | \$32 1/2 sellers                |
| Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ....                             | 80,000            | \$15     | \$15     | \$617,500<br>\$119,267<br>\$22,645                                                                | \$21,170               | Interim of \$12 1/2 for account 1909 .....                                                                                      | 7 1/2 %                                                                          | \$32 sellers                    |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)                             | 60,000            | 15       | 15       | \$240,000<br>\$240,000                                                                            | ...                    | 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @<br>ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3. 154 .....                                                       | ...                                                                              | \$63 buyers                     |
| Do. Do. (Deferred) .....                                                      | 60,000            | 15       | 15       | \$240,000<br>\$240,000                                                                            | ...                    | Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for<br>1/6 1909 .....                                                                  | ...                                                                              | 66/6 ex div. b.                 |
| "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited ..                             | 2,000,000         | 15       | 15       | \$30,000,000<br>\$30,000,000                                                                      | ...                    | \$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909 .....                                                                                          | 4 %                                                                              | \$26 buyers                     |
| "Star" Ferry Company, Limited .....                                           | 10,000            | \$10     | \$5      | \$50,000<br>\$48,000                                                                              | \$3,121                | \$0.50 for year ending 10.4.1909 .....                                                                                          | 3 1/2 %                                                                          | \$14                            |
| REFINERIES.                                                                   |                   |          |          |                                                                                                   |                        |                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                  |                                 |
| China Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....                                   | 20,000            | \$100    | \$100    | \$2,000,000<br>\$56,848                                                                           | Dr. \$5,858            | \$5 for year ending 31.12.08 .....                                                                                              | 3 1/2 %                                                                          | \$18                            |
| Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....                                   | 7,000             | \$1      | \$100    | none                                                                                              | Dr. \$125,893          | \$3 for 1897 .....                                                                                                              | ...                                                                              | \$21 sellers                    |
| Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited .....                                | 7,000             | Tls. 5   | Tls. 50  | Tls. 100,000                                                                                      | Tls. 6. 02             | Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09 .....                                                                                           | ...                                                                              | Tls. 400 buyers                 |
| MINING.                                                                       |                   |          |          |                                                                                                   |                        |                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                  |                                 |
| Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.....                              | 1,000,000         | 1        | 1        | \$1,000,000<br>\$1,189                                                                            | 43                     | Final of 1/5 making 3/- for 1909 .....                                                                                          | 7 %                                                                              | Tls. 18 sellers<br>Pa. 10       |
| Headwaters Mining Company .....                                               | 60,000            | 10       | 10       | none                                                                                              | none                   | First year .....                                                                                                                | ...                                                                              | ...                             |
| Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..                               | 150,000           | 1        | 1        | \$1,500,000<br>\$4. 73                                                                            | Dr. \$2,191            | No. 12 of 1/- = 18 cents .....                                                                                                  | ...                                                                              | \$6 sellers                     |
| DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.                                                     |                   |          |          |                                                                                                   |                        |                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                  |                                 |
| Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited .....                                           | 18,000            | \$25     | \$25     | \$450,000<br>\$50,000<br>\$26,806                                                                 | Dr. \$7,421            | \$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06 .....                                                                                           | ...                                                                              | \$10                            |
| Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. ....                            | 60,000            | \$50     | \$50     | \$3,000,000<br>\$40,000<br>\$88,442                                                               | \$20,103               | None .....                                                                                                                      | ...                                                                              | \$61 sellers                    |
| Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. ....                                  | 50,000            | \$5      | \$50     | \$250,000<br>Tls. 1,000,000                                                                       | \$345,462              | Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909 .....                                                                                       | ...                                                                              | \$52 buyers                     |
| Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. ....                                  | 55,700            | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 60,257<br>Tls. 30,000                                                                        | Tls. 6,261             | Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1910 .....                                                                                            | 6 1/2 %                                                                          | Tls. 8 1/2 buyers               |
| Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited....                               | 36,000            | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 185,000                                                                                      | Tls. 22,818            | Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908 .....                                                                                   | 7 %                                                                              | Tls. 12 1/2 sales               |
| LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.                                                    |                   |          |          |                                                                                                   |                        |                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                  |                                 |
| Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd. ....                                   | 25,000            | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 15,000                                                                                       | Tls. 4,134             | Tls. 6 for year ending 20.2.09 .....                                                                                            | 5 1/2 %                                                                          | Tls. 105 buyers                 |
| Central Stores, Limited .....                                                 | 50,123            | \$15     | \$15     | \$1,000                                                                                           | \$24,601               | \$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue.<br>Interim of \$2.40 on old and 40 cents on<br>new shares for account 1909 ..... | ...                                                                              | \$15 sales<br>\$78 buyers       |
| Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited .....                                         | 12,000            | \$5      | \$5      | \$60,000<br>\$14,018                                                                              | \$19,272               | Interim of 3/- for account 1909 .....                                                                                           | 6 1/2 %                                                                          | \$47 new buyers<br>\$102 buyers |
| Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ....                            | 50,000            | \$1      | \$1      | \$50,000<br>\$24,272                                                                              | \$25,475               | 60 cents for 1908 .....                                                                                                         | 7 1/2 %                                                                          | \$8 sellers                     |
| Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..                                | 150,000           | \$1      | \$10     | \$150,000<br>\$48,000                                                                             | \$5,486                | \$1 for 1908 .....                                                                                                              | 5 %                                                                              | \$27 1/2 buyers                 |
| Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited .....                              | 6,000             | \$50     | \$30     | none                                                                                              | \$278                  | Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909 .....                                                                                        | 6 1/2 %                                                                          | Tls. 120 sales                  |
| Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited .....                               | 78,000            | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 1,539,045<br>Tls. 300,000                                                                    | Tls. 142,404           | Interim of \$2 for account 1909 .....                                                                                           | 8 1/2 %                                                                          | \$44 buyers                     |
| West Point Building Company, Limited .....                                    | 12,500            | \$50     | \$50     | none                                                                                              | \$1,068                | ...                                                                                                                             | ...                                                                              | ...                             |
| COTTON MILLS.                                                                 |                   |          |          |                                                                                                   |                        |                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                  |                                 |
| Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd....                              | 15,000            | Tls. 50  | Tls. 5   | Tls. 210,000<br>Tls. 40,998                                                                       | 12,991                 | Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09 .....                                                                                          | 8 1/2 %                                                                          | Tls. 133 sales                  |
| Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing<br>Company, Limited .....        | 125,000           | \$10     | \$1      | \$1,250,000<br>\$2,000                                                                            | \$2,553                | 50 cents for year ending 31.7.08 .....                                                                                          | ...                                                                              | \$6 sellers                     |
| International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd....                           | 10,000            | Tls. 75  | Tls. 75  | Tls. 155,000                                                                                      | Tls. 5,372             | Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.06 .....                                                                                        | ...                                                                              | Tls. 70                         |
| Lau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. ....                         | 8,000             | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | none                                                                                              | Tls. 4,820             | Tls. 4 for 1908 .....                                                                                                           | ...                                                                              | Tls. 100                        |
| Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited .....                               | 2,000             | Tls. 500 | Tls. 50  | Tls. 21,173                                                                                       | Tls. 15,912            | Tls. 5 1/2 for 1906 .....                                                                                                       | ...                                                                              | Tls. 425                        |
| MISCELLANEOUS.                                                                |                   |          |          |                                                                                                   |                        |                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                  |                                 |
| Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited .....                                 | 8,604             | 12/6     | 12/6     | \$1,500                                                                                           | \$648                  | 15 % per share for 1908 .....                                                                                                   | ...                                                                              | \$10                            |
| China-Borneo Company, Limited .....                                           | 60,000            | \$12     | \$12     | \$40,000                                                                                          | Nil.                   | \$1.20 for 1908 .....                                                                                                           | 10 %                                                                             | \$12                            |
| China Light and Power Company, Limited .....                                  | 50,000            | \$10     | \$10     | none                                                                                              | \$61,138               | 50 cents for year ended 28.2.06 .....                                                                                           | 8 1/2 %                                                                          | \$6 buyers                      |
| Do. Do. special shares .....                                                  | 50,000            | \$1      | \$1      | none                                                                                              | \$1,891                | 80 cents for 1908 .....                                                                                                         | 8 1/2 %                                                                          | \$9 1/2 sales                   |
| China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ....                            | 125,000           | \$10     | \$1      | \$100,000<br>\$1,000                                                                              | \$1,891                | \$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09 .....                                                                                            | 8 1/2 %                                                                          | \$16 1/2 buyers                 |
| Dairy Farm Company, Limited .....                                             | 40,000            | \$7 1/2  | \$6      | \$1,000<br>\$1,000                                                                                | \$1,891                | Interim of 35 cents for account 1909 .....                                                                                      | 10 %                                                                             | \$7 1/2                         |
| Green Island Cement Company, Limited .....                                    | 400,000           | \$10     | \$10     | \$13,000                                                                                          | \$3,756                | 8 cents for year ending 31.12.08 .....                                                                                          | 8 %                                                                              | \$12                            |
| H. Price & Company, Limited .....                                             | 12,000            | \$10     | \$10     | \$5,000                                                                                           | \$670                  | \$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.12.09 .....                                                                            | 6 %                                                                              | \$20 sellers                    |
| Hongkong Electric Company, Limited .....                                      | 60,000            | \$10     | \$1      | none                                                                                              | \$5,195                | Interim of \$1 for account 1909 .....                                                                                           | 10 %                                                                             | \$80 sellers                    |
| Hongkong Ice Company, Limited .....                                           | 5,000             | \$25     | \$25     | \$150,000                                                                                         | \$8790                 | Interim of \$1 for account 1909 .....                                                                                           | 8 1/2 %                                                                          | \$12 1/2 sales                  |
| Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....                                | 60,000            | \$10     | \$10     | \$150,000<br>\$20,000                                                                             | Tls. 316,682           | Final of Tls. 12 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 7 1/2 for<br>1909 .....                                                                  | 6 1/2 %                                                                          | Tls. 1,020 sales                |
| Maatschappij tot Mijn. Begr. en Landbouw<br>planten in Langkat, Limited ..... | 25,000            | Gs. 100  | Gs. 100  | Tls. 547,500<br>Tls. 43,924                                                                       | \$1,204                | 80 cents on fully paid shares and 80 cents on<br>\$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09 .....                                  | 3 1/2 %                                                                          | \$13 1/2                        |
| Peak Tramways Company, Limited .....                                          | 25,000            | \$10     | \$10     | \$10,000                                                                                          | Pa. \$8,640            | None .....                                                                                                                      | ...                                                                              | \$10 buyers                     |
| Philippine Company, Limited .....                                             | 75,000            | \$10     | \$10     | none                                                                                              | ...                    | ...                                                                                                                             | ...                                                                              | ...                             |
| Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited .....                               | 30,000            | Tls. 20  | Tls. 20  | Tls. 14,810<br>Tls. 7,000                                                                         | Tls. 5,250             | Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908 .....                                                                                       | 4 1/2 %                                                                          | Tls. 145 buyers                 |
| South China Morning Post, Limited .....                                       | 6,000             | \$25     | \$25     | none                                                                                              | Dr. \$56,602           | None .....                                                                                                                      | ...                                                                              | \$23 1/2 buyers                 |
| Steam Laundry Company, Limited .....                                          | 20,000            | \$25     | \$5      | none                                                                                              | \$63                   | 40 cents for year ending 31.5.09 .....                                                                                          | 7 %                                                                              | \$12                            |
| Union Waterboat Company, Limited .....                                        | 50,000            | \$10     | \$10     | none                                                                                              | \$172                  | 60 cents for year ending 31.12.08 .....                                                                                         | 5 %                                                                              | \$10                            |
| United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited .....                                | 10,000            | \$10     | \$5      | \$46,000                                                                                          | \$342                  | 60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09 .....                                                                           | 6 1/2 %                                                                          | \$12 1/2 buyers                 |
| Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited .....                                            | 90,000            | \$17     | \$17     | \$300,000<br>5,000                                                                                | \$2,613                | Final of 30 cents for 1908 .....                                                                                                | 6 1/2 %                                                                          | \$7                             |
| William Powell, Limited .....                                                 | 15,000            | \$7      | \$7      | none                                                                                              | \$782                  | Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the<br>year ended 30th June, 1906 .....                                                     | ...                                                                              | \$3 sellers                     |
| RUBBERS.                                                                      |                   |          |          |                                                                                                   |                        |                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                  |                                 |
| Allagar Rubber Estates .....                                                  | 750,000           | 2 1/2    | 2 1/2    | none                                                                                              | none                   | None .....                                                                                                                      | ...                                                                              | 5/- buyers                      |
| Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid) ..                           | 1,500,000         | 2 1/2    | 2 1/2    | none                                                                                              | none                   | Interim of 12 1/2 % for account 1909 .....                                                                                      | ...                                                                              | 17 1/2                          |
| Balgownie Rubber Estate, Limited .....                                        | 20,000            | \$10     | \$10     | \$7,400                                                                                           | \$11,05                | 45 % interim for 1909 .....                                                                                                     | ...                                                                              | \$87 1/2 buyers                 |
| Castlefield Rubber Estate, Limited .....                                      | 33,650            | 10       | 10       | none                                                                                              | none                   | 2/6 for 1909 .....                                                                                                              | ...                                                                              | 75/-                            |
| Damansara (Selangor) Rubber Co. ....                                          | 110,000           | 10       | 10       | none                                                                                              | none                   | None .....                                                                                                                      | ...                                                                              | 105/-                           |
| Golconda Malay Rubber Co. ....                                                | 80,000            | 10       | 10       | none                                                                                              | none                   | None .....                                                                                                                      | ...                                                                              | 78/-                            |
| Highland & Lowland Para Rubber Co. (fully paid) ..                            | 181,454           | 10       | 10       | none                                                                                              | none                   | None .....                                                                                                                      | ...                                                                              | 78/6 ex div.                    |
| Do. do. (contributory) .....                                                  | 125,547           | 10       | 10       | none                                                                                              | none                   | 7 1/2 % and interim for 1909 .....                                                                                              | ...                                                                              | nominal                         |
| Kamuning (Perak) Rubber, tin & Co. ....                                       | 950,000           | 10       | 10       | none                                                                                              | none                   | None .....                                                                                                                      | ...                                                                              | 4/6                             |
| do. do. A Shares .....                                                        | 105,000           | 10       | 10       | none                                                                                              | none                   | None .....                                                                                                                      | ...                                                                              | nominal                         |
| do. do. B Shares .....                                                        | 105,000           | 10       | 10       | none                                                                                              | none                   | None .....                                                                                                                      | ...                                                                              | 135/-                           |
| Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited .....                                        | 180,000           | 10       | 10       | none                                                                                              | 1.80                   | 20 % for year ending 3.6.08 .....                                                                                               | ...                                                                              | nominal                         |
| Linggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary) .....                                  | 900,000           | 10       | 10       | none                                                                                              | none                   | Interim of 40 % for account 1909 .....                                                                                          | ...                                                                              | 30/-                            |
| Do. do. (7% pref.) .....                                                      | 10,000            | 10       | 10       | none                                                                                              | none                   | None .....                                                                                                                      | ...                                                                              | nominal                         |
| Ledbury Rubber Estates, Limited .....                                         | 6,000             | 10       | 10       | none                                                                                              | none                   | None .....                                                                                                                      | ...                                                                              | 17/6                            |
| do. do. (contributory) .....                                                  | 40,000            | 10       | 10       | none                                                                                              | none                   | None .....                                                                                                                      | ...                                                                              | 17/6                            |
| Sagga Rubber Company, Limited .....                                           | 20,000            | 10       | 10       | none                                                                                              | none                   | Interim of 60 % for 1909 .....                                                                                                  | ...                                                                              | 135/-                           |
| Sandycroft Rubber Company .....                                               | 60,000            | 10       | 10       | \$20,000                                                                                          | \$1,275                | None .....                                                                                                                      | ...                                                                              | 135/-                           |
| Sekong Rubber Company, Limited .....                                          | 80,000            | 10       | 10       | none                                                                                              | none                   | None .....                                                                                                                      | ...                                                                              | 20/-                            |
| Shelford Rubber Estate, Limited .....                                         | 65,000            | 10       | 10       | none                                                                                              | none                   | 3 % for 1908 .....                                                                                                              | ...                                                                              | 40/-                            |
| Singapore & Johore Rubber Company, Limited .....                              | 2,500             | \$100    | \$100    | none                                                                                              | none                   | None .....                                                                                                                      | ...                                                                              | \$420                           |
| Sungai Choh Rubber Estate Company, Limited .....                              | 45,000            | 10       | 10       | none                                                                                              | none                   | None .....                                                                                                                      | ...                                                                              | \$5/6                           |
| Sungai Kapar Rubber Company .....                                             | 110,000           | 10       | 10       | none                                                                                              | \$3,448                | 7 1/2 % interim for 1909 .....                                                                                                  | ...                                                                              | 90/-                            |

## Intimations

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SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1909.

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MANUFACTURE WHOLESALE AND  
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In all kinds of hand-made  
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Hongkong, 1st August, 1909.

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LI KWONG LOONG & CO.CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,  
from Shanghai, has re-opened their  
FURNITURE STORE  
atNo. 39, DES VIGNE ROAD CENTRAL.  
The only Shop in Hongkong with this nameWHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE  
of every description can be made to  
order in any design required.Have been patronised by the Hongkong  
Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,  
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other  
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whom reference can be made as to the  
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# The Hongkong Telegraph.

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**NOTICE.**  
All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.  
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## The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.  
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1910.

### MISTRESS AND GOVERNNESS.

(19th January.)

After a patient hearing which covered the better part of three days and helped, doubtless, to dislocate the ordinary business of the Court, the Kowloon mistress and governess action was brought to a close yesterday. What benefit either of the parties has gained by airing petty grievances and household squabbles in public we cannot conceive, nor do we think that the Solomonese judgment of Mr. Justice Gompertz is likely to calm the ruffled feathers of the ladies concerned. It is too inexplicable how any lady of education can be induced to enter the law courts in order to settle her private differences with another lady, no matter even if the former has been treated unjustly, because there is no gainsaying the fact that the spectacle of the parties in the witness-box flinging out their acid drops is treated as a rare-show of the first water. There being no divorce court in Hongkong, and it being very doubtful whether there is law sufficient in the Colony to cope with an action for breach of promise of marriage, such suits as that which terminated yesterday have to take the place of the more succulent cases which tickle the degenerate palate in the home courts. Fortunately, in this instance, there was nothing in the case which could not have been repeated through a megaphone. Lady Dolores felt that she was being slighted in some way or another while My Lady of the Dignified Mien determined to stand up for her rights, and the poor little child whose education was at stake was bounced backwards and forwards in the general melee. We must state at once that we disavow all knowledge of the etiquette governing the relations between a mistress and a governess. Possibly there are hard and fast rules which declare how far a governess shall go in her acquaintance with friends of the family, and possibly there is a code of subjects which the governess may, if she has the temerity, submit for the consideration of her neighbour at the dinner table. But one thing is sure: that it is not for the governess to become familiar, or to put the proper word, with a lively young spark, and she must not "cut" the master of the house in the public street. These are very difficult things to remember. For example we could not help sighing in sympathy with the governess when she related how lonely she was in the dining-room, on the two occasions she graced the table with her presence. The ladies talked about nothing but dress and society—those motherly subjects which are rapidly going out of fashion, so we understand—and if it had not been for the gallant colonel who chipped in now and then with a raucous anecdote about India or a brief historical sketch of the rise and fall of the Hindu-Kush the poor governess would have died of ennui. No wonder that she became home-sick and weary of life. And the hardest part of it all must have been the meeting of the parties on the staircase, when each wondered whether a mumble and a stolid stare at the ceiling would pass for a cordial "bon matin." It is all very ridiculous and absurd. Here were two ladies who, we feel certain, could have arranged matters so that the daily routine would pass harmoniously, and yet they must pick up the veriest trifles and odds and ends of short temper in order to create that strained, hold-me-at-arm's-length feeling which invariably leads to an eruption. And then when matters have reached a crisis they are foolish enough to invoke the aid of the law to arbitrate between them, to the great glee of a number of old women of both sexes in the Colony. No great harm has been done in this particular case, although we have no doubt that considerable expense has been incurred, but we hope the result will induce intending litigants of the fair sex to think twice and to say "plums, prunes and prisms" three times in rapid succession before they decide to follow the example set them by the parties from Kowloon. Such actions are never edifying and they never attain their object—it is always a case of "honour easy."

### TRIALS OF A MALACCA CLUB.

So far as ever we have been informed the ancient British Settlement of Malacca in the Malay Peninsula is the finest imitation of Sleepy Hollow in the Far East. We read of the rumpuses that occur at Penang, we are overwhelmed by the plethoric outbursts which emanate from Kuala Lumpur, in dread we devour the tiger tales concocted in Selangor, and now and then Ipoh blossoms into fame. But Malacca, the city of a forgotten civilisation, was wont to rest in peace on the ruins of its past. It would seem, however, that a new generation has sprung up in the dusty township, a generation which threatens to bring Malacca once more into the limelight. And the process is likely to interest a wider circle than the Malay States, for the rejuvenation of Malacca is to be achieved through the medium of a club. Of course, readers will immediately jump to the conclusion when we say "club" that we mean a Malacca Club, otherwise known as a "cane" nothing of the sort. We mean the ordinary, sociable, family-party club where nothing stronger than stogies and gin palats may be consumed and the breath of scandal is

unknown. We had never heard of the Malacca Club, and apparently the *Strait Times* in Singapore is not officially cognisant of its existence, for in referring to an incident, to which we shall refer presently, which occurred at the club, our contemporary adorns the headline with the vague and indefinite article or demonstrative adjective—grammatical terms have changed since we were at school—and the story figures under the title, "A Malacca Club." Now, by no system of hocus-pocus or hanky-panky will the *Strait Times* or any other newspaper convince us that Malacca is swarming with clubs unless, as we hinted before, they are of the Irish variety, and we look with suspicion on that heading, which is susceptible of diverse interpretations. To come to the story without further ado, a gentleman who is content to be known to fame as "A Mediator" has sent to our contemporary a letter which starts off at a gallop, halts halfway, and then indignantly slides off the course. To understand the cause which led "A Mediator" to intervene we should evidently have read a previous item in the correspondence column but it has escaped our notice, so like "a mediator" we must plunge in *medias res*. Here follows the first sentence: "Sir—I feel it imperative (*sic*) duty to tell you that the throwing of crackers on some Eurasian ladies as they were going out for a moonlight drive was not done by any of the active members of the club, but by one of the honorary members who was at that time not quite capable of controlling himself." Did we not say that things are looking up in Malacca? It is clear that there are adventures to be met with there even on moonlight drives, when ladies seek the refreshing breezes of the hills and try to separate the scent of the rubber from the aroma of the tin mines. It is also clear that somebody, supposed to be an honorary member, was in that elevated mood which demands that all and sundry must join in his high jinks. Now, for our part, we are dead against honorary members in any shape or form. In a club they are always sneaking around, annexing the corner seats, monopolising the "boys," disturbing the calm and decorum of the place, denouncing the committee and giving the members a chronic desire to commit a breach of the peace. But when they start using crackers then we should say that is the ultimate weed—in fact we hold it should sound the crack of doom. And this honorary member with his crackers created such a commotion amounting almost to a sensation that he alarmed the whole town. Where, we ask, was the Fire Brigade? And what was the Sikh watchman doing at the moment? This honorary member, then, scared the ladies bent on their moonlight drive—that much is certain, but what we should like to have learnt is how the ladies betrayed their nervousness. Did they shriek of scream or yell, or did they merely giggle and faint away? And why did not gallant and bold Buccleuch from the club—some active member—fly to their rescue and do an Ajax act? Our opinion of the club is falling, but we have hopes when we read: "It is unnecessary to have the club closed at present, as the members consist of men of moral character." All hail moral men and true, and down with the immoral honoraries. But there is a dark insinuation in the next line: "It would, perhaps, have been wiser to close it a couple of months ago as some of the people in it were undesirable." Allens we suppose, and honorary members at that; even Brutus was an honourable man. Now we come to the last paragraph of all and it makes one to think furiously: "The passing of sarcastic remarks on the Convent girls is all absolute rot. The girls themselves look up at the club windows every time they pass by." Bold, brazen hussies that they are. But we are not going to get ourselves embroiled in a question which concerns the ladies. If they want to look up at the club windows—let them look. For our part, we should say to the members—Why don't you invite them inside?

### COMPANY PROMOTION.

Shanghai has a curious knack of producing that class of mercantile case in which the speculative element takes a front place. It is seldom that one takes up a Shanghai paper in which there is no reference to some dispute about shares or stocks or some scheme which is to make all the promoters rich in next to no time. It may be taken for granted that long before these disputes come into Court the parties have been at loggerheads, and that one or the other has failed to see his fortune materialise. But these cases do not check others from evolving new plans to attract the fancy of the public, and the noteworthy part of the business is that there never seems to be the slightest difficulty in getting capitalists to finance company promoting schemes. It may be the Chinese of Shanghai which leads some business men to lay their hard-earned money on the turn of a card, to speculate on the flimsiest proposition and to follow the principle of believing in pure luck. For some time past, fortunately, few have been bitten in the share market; a fact which is evidenced by the long spell since some unfortunate, crazed by folly, has defied the "cane" against self-slaughter, but that is not to say that the busy bazaar of the people in the Model Settlement have been at rest. Judgment has just been delivered on what may be described as the first act of a case, which shows how easy it is to blossom forth as a coming force in Shanghai. The second part comes on at a later date and it deals with another issue, which we shall carefully avoid as far as possible. The case in question was that of L'Impremérie Française v. T. J. F. Moran and A. W. O. Pope, the plaintiffs suing for \$5,850 in respect of goods supplied and delivered. The learned judge does not go very deeply into the evidence, because much of it was more relevant to the forthcoming action, than to the one under consideration. But, briefly, so far as we remember the evidence, it appears that Moran was formerly engaged with an insurance company in Hong-

hal. He struck on the idea of establishing a new insurance company of which he would be manager, and proceeded to solicit his plans to Pope, who is apparently the man with the purse. Although the latter had never met Moran before, he agreed to the suggestion that he should become chairman of the company in order that his name might attract Chinese investors. The company was to be called the Mercantile Life Assurance Company, but it never had a living existence. With the object of having everything ship-shape, Moran ordered goods from the Impremérie Française, consisting mostly of articles of stationery, and it was for the price of these supplies that the plaintiffs were now suing. There was no dispute regarding the correctness of the account; the question was—Who should be held responsible for the payment of the bill? Did Moran order the goods on behalf of the company or was he himself responsible for the payment of the account? In his judgment, Mr. Lindsay Smith said it was clear that Moran was the original promoter of the company and that he purchased the goods on his own initiative in March. On April 14th, however, an inaugural meeting was held at which the defendant Pope took the chair, and after the articles of association were read and explained to those present Pope proposed and carried his motion that the qualification of directors should be 100 shares; and then informed those who had consented to act that they would have to sign the provisional bond. Certain gentlemen, including Mr. Pope, signed the document thus consenting to their names being inscribed as provisional directors on the prospectus of the company and agreeing to subscribe their names to the memorandum and articles of association when these were ready for signature. The judge proceeded: "At some date in April after this meeting the defendant Moran showed the plaintiffs' manager a typewritten list of the provisional directors and some days later the actual signed list itself, and about this time a minute book was bought from the plaintiffs which is presumably the one used throughout all these meetings. The plaintiffs' manager stated positively that after he had seen the original signatures he had no doubt but that Moran had power to bind the provisional directors and it seems to me clear that it was in order to create that exact impression that Moran took the original to the plaintiffs' office. On April 27th and 28th meeting of the embryo company was held at which on Mr. Pope's own suggestion the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed and signed by him as chairman. Shares were then subscribed for in order to raise the funds necessary to guarantee the security required at Hongkong for a company which could be registered. Mr. Pope apparently being the largest subscriber. The third meeting was held on 11th May when Moran stated that he had attended to the compiling of prospectuses, the arranging of more modern policies and the preparing of advertisements at a minimum of cost, and that he was in a position to start business the moment the registration was completed. Mr. Pope then said that they must have a prospectus at once and on Mr. Pope's advice an informal prospectus was drawn up and carried to Hongkong by a small train of friends. The heading of the prospectus was drawn up for the Chinese, and the policy forms both appeared as items in the bill. Later on Mr. Pope spoke of Moran as the manager of the company, and in both the prospectuses and advertisements Moran's name appeared not as promoter but as managing director. Mr. Pope's expenses up to August 3 were incurred at the plaintiffs' works for printing copies of these prospectuses, and on August 14 the defendant Pope resigned the chairmanship of the board of directors and duly advertised such resignation and a short time after the erection of the new company so nearly at completion tottered and fell and nothing more was ordered from the plaintiffs but a bottle of gum and a few sheets of paper on Aug. 30." On these facts the plaintiffs claimed that they were entitled to judgment for the amount of the bill against defendant Pope as credit was given to him and he authorised the ordering of these articles. The question of fact which the judge, sitting as a jury, had to ask himself were: (1) Whether the company gave credit to Moran for these goods as principal, or as agent for Pope and the other provisional directors of the company? (2) Whether Moran had either direct authority from Pope to order these things or authority which might be implied from the conduct and actions of Pope and the relation-ships that existed between them. As regards the first his lordship found that the plaintiffs looked to the directors for payment after seeing the signed list of provisional directors and not to Moran. And with reference to the second, that the greater part of the printing was done on Pope's own suggestion. The judge distinguished between the goods ordered by Moran prior to 17th May and found Pope liable in the sum of \$537.05, while Moran was indebted to the plaintiffs to the amount of \$5,313.05, the costs being adjudged against Pope. Our purpose in quoting this case is to show how easily a man may be led into expenses which he had never calculated upon when he agreed to become the chairman of a company in course of formation. As chairman Mr. Pope became liable for the expenditure incurred in the purchase of the material necessary in connection with the flotation of the company, although he was not the promoter or even the originator of the scheme, and even although he resigned his position before the company as a living entity began to breathe. We fancy that Mr. Pope will be more circumspect in future when he is asked to dubile in company promoting ventures. While the judgment awarded against him may prove a mere scabache, the moral should be appreciated by the speculative fraternity of business men in Hongkong. As for the second action which has yet to be decided, the question at issue is as to whether there was or was not any arrangement between Pope and Moran as to who should bear the initial expenses of the still-born company. The evidence in that case when it comes on for proof should prove of interest to high-fliers in this Colony.

### OUR PREMIER BANK.

(19th January.)  
One of the gifts and graces of public life is the ability to walk an audience of critical business men away from the dull prosaic routine of everyday affairs by the introduction of a theme which is new as it is old. There are two of old China's hands who have passed master in the craft, men who have served their time in the Far East here

gone home to enjoy the fruits of their labour and revel in happy reminiscences. But the majority of these men are not old stagers in the sense that they have dropped out of the public eye. On the contrary, they were never more active participants in the game which they pursued with such ardour in their younger days as they are now. This feature is best exemplified by the absorbingly interesting character of re-unions at which the giants of a previous day assemble to discuss old times and incidentally to encourage their successors who have taken up the burden which has been so reluctantly laid down. And among those whose views and retrospective glances are ever attractive there are few to compare with Sir Thomas Sutherland. Not that he stands alone in this respect, for, as we have said, old China hands are wonderfully fertile in bringing up subjects of perennial interest, but Sir Thomas Sutherland has had such an all-round experience of Oriental life that his shadow seems to hang over every great enterprise which has contributed to make Hongkong what it is to-day. Whether he is describing the operations of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, or laying down the law as regards the Suez Canal, or bolstering up the efforts of the China Association, on taking a hand in the affairs of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, there is always the feeling that here is one of the powers behind the throne. It is men like Sir Thomas Sutherland, Sir Thomas Jackson and a dozen others who are the bright particular constellations which act as guides and driving forces to the Britishers in the Far East at the present time. An example of the inspiring influence which is the motive of these masters of their craft, who still refuse to seek that seclusion to which they are entitled, was afforded by Sir Thomas Sutherland at the annual dinner of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank staff in London last month. Who that is in Hongkong to-day outside the charmed circle of the Bank and the great mercantile houses of the Colony could recall or reconstruct the incidents which led to the formation of what is now admittedly the premier banking institution of the Far East? Probably there are some who have learned the story from their sires and it is just possible that a remnant of the old brigade who had an active share in establishing the Corporation still remain in the Colony, but it is not given to many to come into contact with these veterans of the old days. Sir Thomas Sutherland may claim to be one of the fathers and founders of the Bank and his record of the circumstances which led to the rise of the institution is at once a tribute and a memorial to the business acumen and ingular patriotism of the Hongkong merchants who were bent on the aggrandisement of the Colony half a century ago. It was he who, "without the assistance and without the co-operation of any person at the moment" drafted the original prospectus of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation with his own hand and, as he has himself related, "but for that historical fact in all probability the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation would not have come into existence." Like many another great institution the Bank was formed almost by accident—certainly owing to the jealous pride of the merchants of the Colony in the welfare and prosperity of their temporary home. Hongkong might be a little place, they said in effect, but it was big enough and its inhabitants were bold enough to defy the competition of outsiders, even if these outsiders were men of their own kind and kin. Sir Thomas Sutherland, to pass an idle hour on one of the ocean greyhounds running from Hongkong to Swatow, Amoy and Foochow in 1864—the speed of the vessel was eight knots under the most favourable circumstances—read a number of copies of *Blackwood's Magazine*, which contained certain articles on the subject of banking, and especially on the highly meritorious character of Scottish banking as compared with any other kind of banking in any other part of the world. And I absorbed these articles, he continued; "they fascinated me. I had never had a banking account in my life. I had only an account with the compradore, which was generally overdrawn—but it appeared to me that, if a suitable opportunity occurred, one of the very simplest things in the world and one of the wisest would be to start a bank in China more or less founded upon Scottish principles." But the time had not yet come to put those ideas into practical shape. They lay dormant until the time had arrived when the good seed sown by the magazine articles had time to germinate and fructify. Months afterwards, the P. & O. official was called aside by the captain of a mail steamer who communicated to him the momentous news that certain people in Bombay "had recently started a Royal Bank of China, that they had appropriated to themselves two-thirds or three-fourths of the share capital, but they were going to send an ambassador on to China immediately in order to distribute the one-fourth or one-third, their remaining capital, to create a Board of Directors and to earn all the profits out of the local community throughout China. My friend Capt. Eastleigh said this was a golden opportunity for me, that I might obtain some of those shares if I only paid proper respect to the expected ambassador, that I might even have at some time or other to arrive at the position of a Director of the Royal Bank of China. Well, gentlemen, I reflected a good deal on the subject. I thought to myself that if the people in China were so unpatriotic, were so lacking in public spirit that they would submit to a Bombay enterprise coming along in this undignified position—I thought they would deserve whatever fate might befall them. But the result of my cogitation was that, inasmuch as I knew that we had

in China many thriving and prosperous insurance companies founded upon the basic principle of co-operation among ourselves, I thought we ought to endeavour to create a bank of our own on the same principles, and that very night I wrote the prospectus in question as it stands now in the archives of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank." So this young man who had never possessed a banking account, who looked on the ubiquitous compradore as one of his trusty friends in need, and whose only qualifications to assume a leading part in the movement to defeat the aims of what may pardonably be termed an alien enterprise were his proved integrity, his intimate association with the merchant princes of the time, his acute knowledge of the business of the Colony, and his profound belief in its future, started out to form an institution which was in days to come to constitute one of the mainstays and financial assets of Hongkong. He submitted his prospectus to the opinion of counsel, who saw retaining fees in every line, and the prospectus was taken round—to quote Sir Thomas again—"to all the leading firms in Hongkong, and with the exception of the firm of Jardine, Matheson and Co. every firm of repute and distinction at that time in China put their names down as members of the provisional committee of this Bank with its five million dollars of capital. The prospectus was sent out with the names of the provisional committee. Within less than a week the whole of the capital that we could possibly allot to Hongkong was taken up and stood at a considerable premium. The ambassador from the Royal Bank of China arrived in due course a fortnight or three weeks afterward. His name, I recollect, was Mr. Noel Porter. He could not get anybody to take a single share in his capital; he could not discover a possible director anywhere, and I need hardly tell you that within an incredibly short space of time the Royal Bank of China was wound up in Bombay with somewhat unfortunate if not ignominious results. That is really the history of the genesis of this great undertaking." If Jardine, Matheson & Co. fought shy of the scheme at first they were not long before they took a leading part in guiding the destinies of the Bank. From the first, circumstances favoured the growth and expansion of the Corporation. In one respect, the Bank was singularly fortunate in being managed by shrewd and capable men, who did not hesitate to take risks, which might possibly be looked at askance now that it has reached a ripe and mature standing. The staff included a young accountant in the person of Thomas Jackson who was ordained to be the guiding star of the Bank in its early days and to lead it safely through a treacherous bog of abnormal vicissitudes until to-day its position, influence and strength are unchallengeable. The official history of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has yet to be written, but from that brief summary of the conditions under which it was established the historian who is charged with the duty of ransacking its archives and laying bare the outstanding features of the Bank's progress will be possessed of a task which should prove a labour of love in the truest sense of the term. For the history of the Bank is very much the history of Hongkong, and he would be a dull clod who could not invest such a theme with the spirit of romance.

### SIDE GLANCES AT CANTON'S TRADE.

While it is too early yet to look for detailed statistics of the trade of China during the past year—and as a matter of fact we have just received the official analysis of foreign trade (exports) published in the interests of the Imperial Maritime Customs for 1908—some idea of how the chief markets are moving is to be gained from an examination of the trade returns for the penultimate quarter of the year that has just passed. We need not deal with treaty ports outside our ken, for it is with such ports as Canton, Swatow, Kongsmoon and West River landing places that the bulk of Hongkong's coastal trade lies. Naturally, on turning to the statistics of Canton, we look for the opium market with the object of discovering how the trade in that product is getting along. Under the heading of Imports, opium is given first place. From a cursory glance it is apparent that during the months of July, August and September last, there was an all-round decline in the market for foreign opium, although, be it noted, there was a significant increase in the quantity of native opium imported into China by way of Canton. It will be borne in mind that we are always speaking of the third quarter of last year. In that period then, Canton imported a little over 100 piculs of Malwa as compared with 251 piculs in 1908 and 234 piculs in 1907—we are leaving out fractions. That shows a distinct fall in the demand—always supposing that the supply equalled market requirements. In Patna, the total amount imported was 1,362 piculs, which was about 560 less than in the previous year. The import of Beneres opium dwindled from 496 piculs in 1908 to 208 piculs in 1909. But native opium has been steadily moving forward since the last quinquennial report. In 1906 the total importation of the native product amounted to 163 piculs; in 1907 it was 632 and in the following year it was about the same, 614. But last year the swelling demand for the native article resulted in the importation of 738.99 piculs, which is just a little less than half the total foreign import. Of course readers are at liberty to arrive at their own conclusions in this matter, but it certainly does seem singular that the native product should become so popular within the last two years.



It is a significant sign of the time that so fewer than five cases, in which eleven persons were implicated, of selling and uttering counterfeit coins were heard at the Hongkong Criminal Sessions on Tuesday. In each case the evidence was so overwhelming that the conviction of the prisoners was a foregone conclusion. The prisoners' guilt that the jury had no hesitation in returning a verdict to that effect and for the next few years these defrauders of the poor will have an opportunity of realising the truth of the saying that the path of the transgressor is hard. Whether they will be induced to respect of the evil of their ways is another question. What strikes us about these cases is that in a position in which the majority of the population are so seriously afflicted by the most serious crime of coining against the prisoners. These men—one of the accused was a woman but she was discharged from the court—were simply retailers of the spurious coins—and apparently had nothing whatever to do with the master hand whose skill was at the root of the felony. While it is true that if there was anyone to undertake the passing into circulation of the counterfeit coins there would be, in all likelihood, less incentive to the general public to endeavour to exercise his perverted genius on the principle that the restorer is as bad as the thief, that is no argument for mistaken leniency in the punishment of those caught in the act of disposing of the fraudulent tokens and we rejoice that in both Courts which went to hear these cases the judges pronounced sentences which are calculated to deter the most hardened of the Kowloon intermediaries. But do the police authorities intend to stop there, or are they to pursue their investigations still farther until they run to earth the gang responsible for the production of the counterfeit money? In one of the cases, we notice, the haul was made through the information supplied by a third party, who was commissioned by the police to purchase the counterfeit coins from a distributing centre. If that informant was so well informed as to the manner of circulating the coins and, from a nicely how to proceed about the business of acquiring possession of the counterfeit dollars, one should fancy he was equally well aware of the source whence the ready-made article could be obtained red-hot from the dies. We do not stop to inquire what the source was to which those charged with the commission of this heinous crime, including Hongkong with, worthless tokens, nor do we enquire whether they were in receipt of a reward. But we should certainly say that those who go so far in the councils of the criminal gang as to be deemed a trustworthy agent to whom it was safe to sell over a hundred imitation dollars must have at least an inkling, if not complete inside information, of the coiners' headquarters. These distributing centres are, we assume, separate in the business, who took the major part in the profits, and probably the smallest share in the profits. It is the prime movers, the men in the background, whom we want to see in the dock. Where are they to be found? Apparently not in Hongkong, otherwise our high estimate of the ability of the local detective force—both European and native—would be irretrievably shattered. We are outside this Hongkong, where the coins are made outside this Colony. It is obvious that they do not walk abroad of their own volition and the only conclusion is that the members of the gang have some underground railway by which they can communicate with the local agents. Now, if the counterfeiters are located let us say at Canton or at Kowloon or at any of the ports on the West coast of China, it is necessary to elude the vigilance of the police, who disallow there for the dealer in contraband opium and native liquors to employ the same safe channel of ingress into Hongkong. We take it that the revenue brasserie officers appointed by the Government to prevent the illegal importation of dutiable goods do not direct their attention solely to the discovery of smugglers, or to the hunting of smuggled goods. If it be the case, as we think it is, that the contrabandists, namely they ought to be made to lay by the heels those who are accused of the still more nefarious traffic of planting fake money in the Colony. The very fact of any considerable sum in dollars being carried by travellers arriving in the Colony should arouse the suspicions of the searchers and they should be required to work hand in glove with the police to ensure that no more responsible person than the carrier of the fake money is the circulation of the same. It is not to be forgotten that the people who are made to be harassed by the generally astute rump employed in the game of swindling the public are the very people who are usually most able to lose even a ten cent piece. And it is notorious that there is not a stranger in the land on the shore of Hongkong who is not indebted to the extent of the receipt of several dollars. In the latter case the illegitimate possessors of spurious coins may grudge to bear the ignominy of being defrauded by scrupulous Chinese dealers, but they do not regret to spread the news far and wide that Hongkong is little better than a den of thieves, and so Hongkong's name and reputation are blackened in the eyes of the foreigner and the native alike. We trust that the police, in dealing the cases dealt with at the Criminal Sessions that the epidemic of passing worthless tokens, coins might be attributed to the activity of a certain class of Chinese, who were employed to acquire a small fortune at the expense of their compatriot prior to the coming of the New Year festivities. That idea is to be put to rest, however, when it is known that the police had been on the track of the gang since the middle of last August. We only trust that the efforts of the police will be successful in breaking up the band of criminals who live by preying on the unsuspecting and ignorant classes and that the offenders will be brought to book as soon as they can be traced.



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"THE STAFF AT HOME AND ABROAD."

Sir Thos. Sutherland, G.C.M.G., who greeted with loud cheers, proposed "The Staff at Home and Abroad." He said: "I do not altogether without, I think, a certain appropriateness in more than one of the proposals should have been made. I have proposed that in this place, I have been at all times official all my life in a modest but meritorious company, in which capacity I have made occasional excursions into banking and other complicated affairs, and I have, therefore, to the advantage all my life of knowing the joys and sorrows, the toil and the labour, and the ambition which the staff of such enterprises require, not only for their own sakes, but for the success and prosperity of great undertakings such that which we are here to-day to inaugurate. In this, perhaps, appropriateness in other sense, if I may be permitted to say so without undue egotism—and if I there should undue egotism—I beg you will put it upon the shoulders of my friend and colleague Mr. R. A. Hoegskop, who has asked me to address you on these terms to-night—for only yesterday I took from a drawer in my office a copy of the original prospectus of the Hoegskop and Shanghai Banking Company, and in my name I signed the prospectus as first and sole chairman. I beg to add, moreover—I trust you will forgive the egotism—I without the co-operation of any person at

moment, I wrote that prospectus with my own hand, and but for that little historical fact, all probability the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation would not have come into existence. (Loud cheers.) The relation of this little history may be very shortly but very fully made up to you, and I am sure that the members of our company who are about to start to life, with, no doubt, greater advantages than I ever enjoyed, who when they wish to start a new bank for themselves know how to set about it. (Laughter.) I happened to be in the beginning of the year 1841—passenger on a small P. & O. steamer—when I was then making the voyage from Hongkong to the East Indies, and I remember that I was Manila, and her speed was not of excessive character, in reference, at all events, to these modern times. I believe she was able to accomplish something like a speed of five knots or thereabouts, under the most favorable circumstances—(laughter)—and there was within even a short voyage like that, a plenty of opportunity for reflection, and I remember that my mind generally turned to the subject of banking, and, of course, all young men must be very to do. Well, there are two existing features in connection with that memorable voyage of mine which rest in my collection most keenly even to the present day. The first of these is one which I am sure you will never anticipate, and that is, I tried with all the skill and power of my mind to understand the meaning of that word, *disburse*, and that was meant by a *disburse*, and then an almost unknown combi- nation in the Far East, and I regret to say that my efforts were unsuccessful in that respect. The other recollection, which is paradoxical, that there were on board that ship a number of copies of "Blackwood's Magazine" which contained articles on the subject of banking, and especially the highly interesting character of Scottish banking as compared with any other kind of banking in any other part of the world. (Oh, yes.) And I absorbed these articles; they fascinated me. I had never had a banking account in my life. (Laughter.) I had only an account with the Comptroller, which was generally drawn—(loud cheers and laughter); and I would add to me that, if I had any simple things to do, I would do one of the wisest would be to go to a bank in China, more or less founded on Scottish principles. (Cheers.)

**THE CREATION OF THE BANK.**

The idea must have lain latent in my mind for several months or perhaps for years, but at all events the circumstances took their shape. One day the great steamer called Otomara came in from Hongkong commanding a crew of Chinese, a man who is well known in China, a Captain Kaitling. I went on board, as usual, to conduct my business with the captain, and he had heard all he had to say he invited me to receive in his cabin a private communication of a most momentous character. This he informed me that the good people in Bombay had recently started a Royal Bank of China, and they had appropriated to themselves two or three-fourths of the share capital, but they were going to send an ambassador to China immediately in order to distribute

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## PRESENTATION AT R. N. HOSPITAL.

LONG-SERVICE MEDAL AWARDED TO MR. WM. H. PAYNE.

A very pleasing ceremony took place at the R. N. Hospital last Tuesday morning when Deputy Inspector General William H. Payne, M.B., in a few well-chosen words, presented Sir Berth Steward William H. Payne with the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. The whole of the medical staff, including the officers, the Sisters and the Europeans were present at the interesting function. After the presentation the company was photographed. Mr. Payne was the recipient of hearty congratulations from his colleagues on the well-deserved honour which has been conferred upon him for services well and faithfully rendered.

## SELLING COUNTERFEIT COIN.

CHINESE PRISONERS AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Mr. W. Rees-Davies, K.C., Acting Chief Justice, at the Criminal Sessions last Tuesday morning, Wau Chiu, Chiu Sam and Tam Chiu were indicted on a charge of selling counterfeit coins. Hon. Mr. F. A. Hazledine, Acting Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, prosecutor, the prisoners were defended. The first prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge while the others entered a plea of not guilty.

The jury were as follows:—Messrs. I. M. de Rocha (foreman), W. Nicholson, W. C. Clark, A. Jenkins, G. M. Gegg, S. Smith and I. Pencock.

The Attorney-General stated that the prisoners were charged with selling 116 pieces of counterfeit coins in Hongkong dollars on the 4th December last. The transaction took place in a certain house, which all three prisoners were concerned. The Police laid a trap for the prisoners by giving a certain witness whom he would call some money with which to buy the counterfeit coins, which consisted of \$10, including \$5 in 20-cent pieces. The prisoners were then caught in the trap.

Evidence was called and each of the defendants was sentenced to three years' hard labour.

## THE CHINESE ADY COMMISSIONERS.

VISIT TO BRITISH SHIPBUILDING WORKS.

In the course of the tour in Great Britain the Imperial Chinese Naval Commission visited the Clydebank Shipyard of Messrs. John Brown & Co. Ltd. on December 11. The party, which was headed by H. I. H. Prince Tsai Hsun, O.C.N., included H. E. Lord Li Ching-fang, O.C.V.O., H. E. Admiral Sir Chen, K.C.M.G., H. E. Sir Chen-tung Liang Cheng, K.C.M.G., Captain Y. Y. Tso, I.C.M., and suite, and was accompanied by Sir John McLeavy Brown, C.M.G., Rear-Admiral Lowther Grant, R.N., and Mr. Beeby Alston. On arrival at the shipyard the visitors were met by Mr. Charles Ellis, Managing Director, Mr. John Sampson and Mr. Thomas Bell, Directors, Mr. J. Rossiter Hoyle, Managing Director of Thos. Firth and Sons, Ltd., Rear-Admiral Reginald H. S. Bacon, C.V.O., Managing Director of the Coventry Ordnance Works, Mr. J. B. Henderson, Secretary Mr. C. Holmstrom, Mr. H. P. King and other officials of the Company.

The Prince and party were immediately conducted to the building berth, where the ocean-going destroyer *Foxhound*, one of six now under construction at Clydebank, was ready for launching. Here the details of launching were carefully explained to His Highness, and when "All clear" was signalled on the indicator erected on the stage, the Prince pressed a button which caused the weights to fall and knock away the dog-shores, and H.M.S. *Foxhound* glided gracefully into the water amid the cheers of the spectators. After being photographed, the Prince and party were driven to motor-cars to the experimental tank, which is a feature of the yard's equipment. This is the largest privately-owned tank in the world, and the operations conducted with experiments were shown and explained to His Highness. First was seen a wax model being cast, and another was being automatically trimmed to the desired shape in a special machine. Finally, a finished model was run in the tank, and the recording instrument was shown at work. After partaking of light refreshments His Highness, accompanied by Sir Chen-tung Liang Cheng and Mr. Beeby Alston, returned to the hotel.

The other members of the Commission were driven to one of the engine shops, where they were shown the turbines of H.M.S. *Albatross* running preparatory to being sent away to Devonport, where the hull of the new battleships is being constructed. Here were also seen Brown-Curtis and Parsons turbines in various stages of construction for cruisers, destroyers, and the White Star Leviathan. The party was then driven to the experimental tank, and Admiral Sir Chen, who was very much interested in the work done here, declared he would like to spend a month in this department.

Returning to the main office, some time was spent examining the models of the more notable ships built at Clydebank, those of the battleship cruiser *Indefatigable* and the Russian Volunteer steamer *Moskva* attracting particular attention.

The visitors were then conducted to the model room, where lunch was served, covers being laid for sixty persons. The room was prettily decorated, and there was a liberal display of British and Chinese flags, while at each end of the room the words "Welcome" in Chinese characters, caught the eye. Mr. Charles Ellis presided at the luncheon having on his right H. E. Lord Li Ching-fang and on his left H. E. Admiral Sir Chen. The chairman proposed "The King" and Mr. Bell "The Emperor of China," in doing so he thanked the distinguished visitors from China for the courteous interest they had shown in everything put before them.

Before his departure H. I. H. Prince Tsai Hsun was presented by the Directors of John Brown & Co. with a splendid model of a modern torpedo-boat destroyer.

The Philippines Interisland fleet of commercial boats will soon boast the addition of a crack 12-knot liner on the Manila-Iloilo run, which is now being constructed in England for the firm of Yachawan and Company. Reports the *Manila Times*. Plans for the construction of this new coast trader went forward some months ago, and it is believed that she will be in commission by the first of August. The new steamer will be able to negotiate the distance between Manila and Iloilo in 24 hours, which is 12 hours faster than the fastest of the steamers now employed between these two ports. She will have first-class cabin accommodations for forty, and will have double the cargo capacity of the steamer *Yachawan* which is now in use by Yachawan and Company on the Iloilo run. The merchants and residents of Iloilo are jubilant at the good news, and the inauguration of the one-day service with the capital of the islands will be celebrated upon the new steamer's first arrival at that port.

## ARRIVAL OF MACAO'S GOVERNOR.

H.E. SENHOR MARQUES IN HONGKONG.

Shortly before twelve noon last Saturday, the Portuguese gunboat *Paqueta*, with H.E. Senhor Marques, Governor of Macao, and suite on board, arrived in Hongkong harbour and saluted the port. H.M.S. *Tiger* answered the salute about half-an-hour later, the distinguished Portuguese official landed at Blake Pier, where a Guard of Honour from the 10th Madras Light Infantry under the charge of Lieut. Mouteth was drawn up to receive His Excellency on landing. The Guard presented arms as Senhor Marques stepped ashore and the regimental band struck a few bars of the Portuguese national anthem. The Governor of Macao then inspected the Guard. Capt. P. H. M. Taylor, A.D.C. to His Excellency, the Governor, met Senhor Marques on behalf of Sir Frederick Lugard and extended an invitation to Government House. Accompanied by Senator J. J. Leiria, Portuguese Consul, the party proceeded in chairs to Government House, where an official lunch was given in honour of the distinguished official.

Leaving Government House, His Excellency, accompanied by his A.D.C., paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Leiria at the Consular residence.

Later in the afternoon, Senhor Marques returned to Macao by the *Paqueta*. This is Senhor Marques' first visit to the Colony since his recent appointment to the governorship of Macao.

## THE RACES.

Last Saturday afternoon at five o'clock, entries close for the Hongkong Jockey Club's Race Meeting to be held a month hence. Whilst it is too early yet to predict with any degree of certainty as to the quality of the racing will be, it is admitted by our local experts that the prospects are good. So far the training has gone on in some excellent calibre amongst the imported ponies, but still a month has to elapse before the Meeting comes on, in which time as many as twelve gallops may be taken, and certain ponies which are now considered sound goers may, as happened last year, become backward whilst the backward ones may work well into the front. However, after the entries are published to judge, though it will not be until within at least two weeks of the Race meeting that the most confident may build up any opinion worth the name on the form shown by the ponies.

## LIQUOR LICENSING BOARD.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., Chairman; the Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson an official member; and the Hon. Messrs. Murray Stewart and Edward Osborne unofficial members, of the Licensing Board, in accordance with Section 5 of the Liquor Licences Amendment Ordinance, 1909.

## ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

PROGRESS IN SWATOW.

The Swatow correspondent of the N.C.D. News writes under date 6th inst.:—A change has come over the spirit of the time with regard to opium prohibition. The other day I took a friend into the town, intending to show him an opium den, where there were plenty of them. Gambling shops were there in plenty, but no public place where opium-smokers could be accommodated. In Ch'aochow the same conditions prevail. There one can see on every hand men going to the opium shops with their permits, a lot of square, carried under their arms. The opium-bought establishments are limited to four without, and seven within the city. In these the drug is prepared and is then from them distributed to the licensed shops, from which none is sold except upon the production of a permit. The number of permits already issued is 3,000, and the police estimate that another 1,000 smokers manage to procure the drug from licence-holders, or permit-holders, and are escaping for the present the net of the law. Opium has gone up in price to three times what it was in last year, and a further rise is expected. It has not yet been discovered whether this is the result of the monopoly established, or is due to prohibition, or limitation of the import. There has been a healthy sentiment manifested against the giving way on the part of young men to the habit, and an opium refuge in the City, supported and managed entirely by the Chinese themselves, is full. The refuge in Swatow is also very popular.

In the seventh month of next year all the remaining opium-users will be photographed, and the use of the drug confined strictly to them; they losing, as a penalty, their civil rights.

## HULLION.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.'s Circular dated London, December 23, contains the following:—

Gold.—Again this week bar gold was wanted for the Continent, and the £600,000 which arrived was bought for export without raising the price from 77s. 9d.

The following amounts were bought for the Bank of England:—

Dec. 16, £200,000 in U. S. gold coin from France.  
" 17, 200,000 in U. S. gold coin from France.  
" 21, 310,000 in U. S. gold coin from France.  
" 22, 300,000 in U. S. gold coin from France.

Withdrawals were made as under:  
Dec. 16, £100,000 in sovereigns for India.  
The net influx during the week is £280,000.

Silver.—The market has been rather more animated, with a good tendency. The support has been chiefly from the Continent, with very little competition. Consequently the price has been largely dependent on the amounts offered, especially as the quotation has been maintained on an Eastern parity.

The fluctuations have also been assisted by speculative operations, for which wide movements are a tempting bait.

Tobacco.—The market was freely supplied by profit-takers on the price, notwithstanding the good undertone, and the price dropped to 24 1/2 d., closing the same day buyers at 24 1/2 d., as sellers failed off. The stock in Shanghai stood on the 15th instant at 16 1/2 lak of syces and 1,875 bars.

There was a falling off in 1909 of £21,000,000 in the total foreign trade of China, and as the imports fell off £15,000,000, the difference of £6,000,000, as sellers failed off. The stock in Shanghai stood on the 15th instant at 16 1/2 lak of syces and 1,875 bars.

An shipment of £30,000 has been made from Siam to France to the Far East.

The High-American Tobacco Co.'s attractive Chinese calendar just issued is sure to create a large demand for it from local native consumers.

## SPORTS.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE. SECOND DIVISION.

The B. O. C. met the Moslems Recreation Club in their return match in the second division. The Boys did not turn up with their full team and had to put in the field not less than four reserves.

The Moslems kicked off at the start and brought the leather down to the Boys' territory which it did not take them long to send back. Play remained at the Moslems' Ground for a good while and some pretty play was seen. The Moslems now made a rush and the leather was placed in a dangerous position in front of the B. O. C. goal. With no hesitation the goalkeeper made a charge at it in the middle of a scramble and cleared it away. The Boys made a rush up and Mesket passed the ball to Ellis, who centred it in a flying shot which put the ball in a racing place in the goal. Not long after this the whistle sounded for half time with the score standing: B. O. C., 1, M.R.C., 0.

The second half of the play was much faster and it did not take the Moslems long to equalise. The Moslems now made a hot rush up and scored a second goal, which put them a goal ahead of the Boys. The B. O. C. tried their time to equalise, but nothing resulted and at last in the nick of time they scored the equalising goal a minute before time. The game ended in a draw.

The B. O. C. had hard luck throughout and many opportunities to score which they failed to take, and several times shot too wide.

## LEAGUE TABLE.

| Played.          | Won. | Lost. | Drawn. | Points. |
|------------------|------|-------|--------|---------|
| 88th Co., R.G.A. | 8    | 1     | 0      | 16      |
| 83rd Co., R.G.A. | 8    | 1     | 0      | 16      |
| "B" Co., Buffs   | 4    | 1     | 1      | 6       |
| 87th Co., R.G.A. | 7    | 3     | 4      | 0       |
| B. O. C.         | 10   | 3     | 5      | 6       |
| "A" Co., Buffs   | 5    | 3     | 3      | 4       |
| M. R. C.         | 9    | 0     | 5      | 4       |
| M. R. C.         | 7    | 0     | 5      | 4       |

H.K. F. C. vs. NAVAL YARD. The Club and the Naval Yard turned up with their full teams last Saturday afternoon in a friendly game of football. Both sides played a good game and the former won by 3 goals to all with the good play of Danby. The Club are training hard and most probably will do better in the Shield Competition than in the League matches.

## LAWN BOWLS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The final of the Lawn Bowls Championship took place last Sunday afternoon at Happy Valley, on the Civil Service Green and the Police Green before a large gathering of spectators. The one which was played off on the Civil Service Green was that between G. K. Haxton of Kowloon Bowling Club, and S. Bell, of the Hongkong Police; honours fell to the latter. Bell proved himself to be the better man of the two, and he played with care throughout. At the beginning of play the score was level. Haxton got a lead of 4, but it did not take Bell long to get ahead of him, and kept the lead till the end of the game. The full scores are as follows:—Bell, 4—4—1—1—1—3—12—21; Haxton, 1—1—1—3—1—4—11—2—16. Messrs. T. Petrie and A. Blowley played for the third and fourth place on the Police green. Blowley got a good lead at the start, and at the latter part of the game Petrie was picking up slowly and won by 6 points. The scores are as follows:—Petrie, 2—1—3—1—1—1—12—31—22; Blowley, 2—2—2—1—1—1—3—15.

This was played for spoons and two risks were drawn from each club. The detailed scores are as under:—

| CIVIL SERVICE.                                                                                                                                  | KOWLOON.                                                                                                                                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| R. Fenton, A. Blowley, F. Fisher, L. E. Brett, C. Alexander, T. Neave, R. Edwards, T. Petrie, K. McLennan, T. Glendonig, T. Pitt, A. C. Langley | A. Ramsey, D. Harvey, W. Russell, G. K. Haxton, T. Taikeo, Farrell, Taylor, Hardwick, Scott, J. J. Blake, A. A. Wheel, M. McIver, C. Bond |
| POLICE.                                                                                                                                         | CIVIL SERVICE.                                                                                                                            |
| Peacock, Currie, Harro, Dimes, J. Grant, D. Gouley, W. Robertson, Bell                                                                          | J. J. Blake, A. A. Wheel, M. McIver, C. Bond                                                                                              |

At the conclusion of the rink matches, Mr. W. Russell, the president of the Championship Committee, asked Mrs. Badesley to present the prizes. After the presentation of prizes Mrs. Badesley was presented with a handsome bouquet by Miss Thornhill. The proceedings ended up with three ringing cheers and a "tiger" for Mrs. Badesley.

## LEAGUE CRICKET.

CRAIGENPOWER CRICKET CLUB.

This match was played last Saturday afternoon at the Craigengower pitch. The game was an exciting one. Craigengower won by a margin of 24 runs. The detailed scores and analyses are as under:—

| POLICE.                            |    |    |
|------------------------------------|----|----|
| J. Keor, c Carvalho, b Hancock     | 6  | 4  |
| Ogg, b Hancock                     | 6  | 4  |
| N. Edwards, c R. Lammet, b Hancock | 12 | 21 |
| H. King, c Vivas, b Currie         | 31 | 2  |
| R. Halliwell, c and b Lammet       | 31 | 2  |
| P. J. Wodehouse, c Bass, b Currie  | 28 | 2  |
| P. Pitt, b Hancock                 | 0  | 2  |
| H. Kerr, c R. Lammet, b Lammet     | 2  | 7  |
| MacHardy, c Vivas, b Currie        | 7  | 4  |
| Hogarth, not out                   | 0  | 8  |
| Cooper, b Currie                   | 0  | 8  |
| Extras                             | 0  | 8  |

Extras..... 8

Total..... 90

Bowling Analysis.

|              |   |   |    |   |
|--------------|---|---|----|---|
| L. E. Lammet | 9 | 1 | 38 | 2 |
| Hancock      | 0 | 0 | 35 | 4 |
| P. Currie    | 5 | 3 | 9  | 4 |

C. C. C.

|                                     |    |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| R. F. Lammet, b. Kerr               | 34 |
| R. A. Carvalho, b. Hogarth          | 34 |
| R. Bala, c. Wodehouse, b. Kerr      | 17 |
| G. A. Hancock, b. King              | 17 |
| W. H. Vivas, b. King                | 2  |
| J. D. Norris, b. Cooper             | 13 |
| A. R. Keor, b. King                 | 8  |
| L. E. Lammet, b. Kerr               | 2  |
| H. Bala, c. Halliwell, b. Kerr      | 2  |
| P. Currie, not out                  | 0  |
| P. B. Balliwell, b. wicket, b. Kerr | 2  |

Extras..... 13

Total..... 113

Bowling Analysis.

|            |    |   |    |   |
|------------|----|---|----|---|
| J. H. Kerr | 11 | 2 | 47 | 6 |
| L. E. King | 10 | 0 | 41 | 2 |
| G. Hogarth | 3  | 0 | 24 | 2 |
| W. Cooper  | 1  | 0 | 19 | 2 |

## POKFULAM RESERVOIR.

RISK OF CONTAMINATION.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon, the following report and minutes were considered:—

Headquarters, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, 16th December, 1909.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Sanitary Board, that on a recent visit to Mount Austin, I found that a waste pipe—stated to be from the scullery of the "Haystack"—discharges into the nullah which comes down past Mount Austin and flows on to join the Pokfulam Reservoir; moreover, that it is a common occurrence for coolies to wash in the stream, and to use the banks as a latrine. In view of these facts and that numerous residences are in close proximity to the nullah, I am strongly of opinion that water collected from this neighbourhood should not be permitted to find its way into the supply for the city.

I have etc., W. G. A. BEDFORD.

H. D.—I beg to recommend that Col. Bedford's letter be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary for the consideration of the Government.

I have in past years called attention to the latent danger to a section of the community incident to the use of the Pokfulam Reservoir, but this danger does not arise so much from accident or circumstances at times temporarily drain towards the catchment area of this reservoir, as it does from the very considerable cattle traffic which takes place through this valley.

The waste pipe from the scullery of the "Haystack" referred to in Col. Bedford's letter, is blind—that is to say, the inlet to it was completely blocked up with cement some months ago, so that there is no danger from this source. I have suggested, however, that it might be removed entirely. For the past fortnight I have been in communication with the Public Works Department in regard to some small alterations to the drainage of a new house on the same road. I have suggested that the drainage of the Pokfulam Reservoir should be further prevented by the removal of the waste pipe from the scullery of the "Haystack" and the drainage of the new house should be further prevented by the removal of the waste pipe from the scullery of the "Haystack" and the drainage of the new house should be further prevented by the removal of the waste pipe from the scullery of the "Haystack".

The Pokfulam reservoir is fed mainly by two streams, one passing the Mt. Austin Barracks and traversing one side of the football ground led by the Military Authorities just below "Craig Ryle," and then passing below "Black Road," and the other arising by two heads, one near Plunkett's Gap and the other close to Sharp's Bungalow; these two main streams join some short way down the valley and it would be impossible to cut either of them out of the catchment area without practically abolishing the Pokfulam reservoir, and I understand it will be impossible to disperse with the reservoir, until the projected lower reservoir at Talam is completed.

Re the contamination of either of the streams that feed the Pokfulam reservoir by a cowpox, recent case of typhoid fever passing the bacilli in his urine, this may continue for some time after convalescence is established or by what is known as a "typhoid carrier," a person who has typhoid fever some months or years previously, but who continues to pass the bacilli in his urine at intervals, owing to the bacilli having established a nidus in the gall bladder from which some of them are intermittently discharged into the urine. This is a very well known source of epidemic of this disease, similar to those which have occurred in Weymouth (in 1833 when 1,315 cases occurred) in Madras (in 1897 when 1,847 cases occurred) or in Lincoln (in 1905 when 900 cases occurred). Such outbreaks have usually been due to the contamination of the water supply by the excreta of such water, either before filtration or after inefficient filtration, and it must be remembered that the Pokfulam water is supplied to the whole of Pokfulam, including such European residences as Douglas Castle, Villa Lucia, Blaney Villa and the Dairy Farm buildings, before filtration, while the filtered supply serves the Peak District and a portion of West Point. The houses receiving the unfiltered supply would therefore no doubt give early warning of any such impending calamity, and prompt measures could be resorted to, to stay the spread of the disease.

Fortunately, also, the incidence of typhoid fever among the Chinese population of this Colony is comparatively small. Last year there were only seven recognised cases among Chinese population of 1,978,6 while amongst non-Chinese population of 19,786 the cases numbered 31; in 1907 there were twelve recognised cases among the Chinese population. It is sufficient, however, to show that the community will not be reasonably safe from such an outbreak until the Pokfulam waterworks are completed, and the Pokfulam reservoir abandoned.

The Officers of the P.W.D. thoroughly understood the nature of this danger and I am satisfied that every precaution—short of the actual cutting out of this reservoir from the public water service—is taken to guard against it.

The same danger lies, of course, in the possible contamination of either of these streams by excreta from a case of cholera, but fortunately this disease rarely occurs in the Colony.

The bacteriological reports concerning the purity of our water supply are received monthly, would not give sufficient warning of such contamination as is suggested here, as the presence of the specific organisms would not be detected until some at least of the persons using this water had become infected.

FRANK CLARK, M. O. H.

Dec. 15/09. Mr. A. Shelton Hooper intimated—I fall to see what more the Government can do than the Sanitary Board, except closing the reservoir. The correspondence should be referred to a Committee to report on.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett—I consider these nullahs should be trained to the top of the waste pipe above Haystack Road.

The Hon. Reg. General—I do not see the danger from a source of danger, but the expenditure in carrying the drainage from these houses out of the catchment area would be prohibitive.

The Hon. D. P. W.—The M. O. H.'s minute fully answers the specific complaint made by Col. Bedford in his letter. The matters contained in the latter part of the letter should preferably have been referred to Col. Secy, or the Water Authority.

The Government bacteriological reports that water taken from its hydrant in Garden Road, junction of Kennedy Road, showed signs of contamination and advised that the source of this contamination be sought for.

## ANOTHER VIEW.

Mr. Shelton Hooper said that this complaint dealt with two things—nuisances arising from existing houses and possible nuisances arising from stragglers on the hill-side. There were only two houses affected—one being a new house just certified as satisfactorily fitted according to Government sanitary regulations and the other being that house known as the "Haystack."

The President said he understood that no nuisance now existed as regards the houses. Dr. Clark remarked that the waste pipe complained of as being connected with the nullah was a blind pipe shut off with cement. There was no danger of contamination from either of these houses. The waste water was led into a sewer on the road.

Mr. Shelton Hooper went on to speak of the danger that existed through the misuse of the nullah by coolies using the roads and urged greater preventive supervision by the police and the military.

Colonel Bedford thought there was much more in this than had been hinted at by Mr. Shelton Hooper, and contended that the possibilities of the contamination of the Pokfulam water supply through the Mount Austin nullah were now or might at any time become a menace to the health of a certain section of the community and to at least one important industry by whom the water was used before filtration. Either the nullah or its catchment area might at any time become contaminated by reason of the dumping of unsewered nocturnal loads or of the nullah itself being used for ablatory purposes by the coolies who in numbers frequented the roads adjoining Mount Austin. He quoted a letter from an officer in the R.E. who had seen several female coolies washing in a stream which fed the Pokfulam reservoir. There were 400 soldiers resident at Mount Austin and his interests as well as to the interests of the general community he felt it his duty to see if this nullah could not be cut off from the Pokfulam reservoir supply.

The P. W. (Mr. P. N. H. Jones) did not think that the Pokfulam catchment streams were any more liable to contamination than those of any other water-shed feeding the reservoir where public roads crossed the feeders. Personally he thought that the present guards employed to prevent contamination were sufficient, but in view of what had been said, he did not think the Government would adopt measures to lessen any danger that might be found to exist with regard to the Pokfulam nullah.

The President suggested that the whole matter be sent to a special committee to consider the question and report.

Colonel Bedford moved accordingly. Mr. Shelton Hooper seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

After transaction of some other business the Board adjourned.

## CLERGYMAN'S EXPERIENCES IN CHINA.

The Rev. E. J. Hardy, M.A., the author of a well-known book, "How to be Happy Through Marriage," and for some time a missionary in China, when he paid a visit to Japan, gave a short account of his life in the Far East in Mr. T. P. O'Connor's journal, M.A.P. He says:—"How to be married?" is a problem on which I had often been tempted to write before I produced "Concerning Marriage," in 1901.

I was amazed at the red tape connected with it. I remember, when I was stationed in Hongkong, that I went to Canton on one occasion, and on the way I met a servant, for there was no clergyman there, and an English doctor in the place asked me to put up his name for marriage. He told me she had no address, for she was on the sea, travelling out to him.

It was necessary that the particulars should be filled in, and as I was wondering what to do, for the doctor wanted to get married as soon as his intended arrived, it occurred to me that Stepany is the name of the parish, and all children born at sea are registered in that parish. I, therefore, determined to register the young lady as in the parish of Stepany; and in that way solved the problem to his satisfaction.

The Chinese nation I regard as the greatest on earth, for the Chinese can live on next to nothing, and he has no fear of death. Their intelligence is remarkable, and so is their power of adaptability. When I first went out to Hongkong I found a large number of the soldiers in some of the outlying districts up the Yangtze were armed with bows and arrows. Three years later, when I was there again, they were fully equipped with excellent rifles and were well drilled. The only peculiarity was that they kept to present arms.

I was in Peking at the end of the Boxer trouble, and though I was advised not to go, I went, for I was a foreigner, I paid no attention to the advice.

Only on one occasion was I menaced in any way. Then I was surrounded by some 3,000 people, and I thought for the moment that I was going to be killed. It occurred to me, however, that I had had a tooth covered with gold in San Francisco. I pointed to it, and at once the simple people thought I must be a demigod, and became quite friendly. They even took me into one of the temples and showed me admiringly to the priests, because of my golden tooth.

You make one and when you ask about my first success. What is first success when set over against lasting failure? Who can say that he has used more than half the opportunities of his life?

"Success is a vague term, and the estimation of it differs in each country. The Chinese ask a stranger: 'How many children have you?' and if he answers, 'No boys' (girls do not count), he is thought anything but successful. He would consider Messrs. Balfour and Haldane, the Bishop of London, Lord Kilchurn, and other public men who are celebrated for their failures for that reason. The poorest of us have a son who would be considered more successful than all these famous celebrities put together."

We have not much faith as a rule in the principle which requires that a newspaper on changing hands should adopt a new name; but we think it can be justified in the case of the *Sing Tao*, which has now become the *Hongkong Daily Mail*. The *Free Press* has been so long identified with Mr. M. D. O'Leary, the Editor, and his interests have been so bound up with it that when he decided to leave journalistic life in order to become Professor of English Literature and Belles Lettres at the Assumption College, Bangkok, there was nothing for it but to change the title of the paper. The first number of the *Hongkong Daily Mail*—which is not a name to conjure with—was issued on the 1st of January, and we trust the aims of the new staff will be as good as the aims of the old staff.

With regard to Professor O'Leary, we must leave him on entering a sphere which should exercise his temperament. Possibly some of the



## AMERICAN LADY DOCTOR IN COURT.

INTERESTING CASE AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, First Police Magistrate, in the Police Court last Wednesday afternoon, Susan Lobbia Lamb, described as an American lady doctor, was charged with practicing medicine in the Colony without a license. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, from the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted, and Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Bowley said that he understood that Mr. Grist for the defence was going to raise a preliminary objection on the ground that the defendant was a Chinese practitioner.

Mr. Grist said that his friend would probably consider the matter and drop the prosecution. Proceeding, he stated that there were two summonses, the only difference being that the offence complained of was alleged to have been committed on different dates. The point was that defendant was exempted from the Ordinance by Section 3, which said that all Chinese practitioners were exempted. He submitted that there could only be one meaning conveyed by the words "Chinese practitioners"—of Chinese nationality. Defendant married a Chinese man two years ago in the Chinese registry of Hong Kong and was therefore entirely exempted. They were dealing with a penal statute, which ought to be construed most strictly. Defendant was of Chinese nationality and therefore she had committed no offence. He did not know whether the prosecution admitted that defendant was of Chinese nationality, but it was laid down distinctly that if a Chinese married a Chinese man or a man of any other nationality, she adopted that nationality. There was no doubt about it.

Mr. Bowley said that the Ordinance was framed with a view to preventing mischief. Before the passing of the Ordinance, there was no check upon the practice of medicine in the Colony. He did not wish to throw doubt upon the Chinese form of practice, but they were doubtless very skilled, but they were not qualified to perform surgery. The Ordinance also sought to prevent non-Chinese from setting up a practice in the Colony. The question of nationality did not enter into the case at all. In Sir Francis Pigott's book on extra-territoriality, it was distinctly stated that marriage had no effect on nationality. The prosecution would be in a position to prove that defendant attended on a certain lady, who, unhappily, was dead, and advised her. She prescribed for her, and the ordinary was just as any other practitioner would have done and did not advise her according to the Confucian method of practice, but practically as an American lady doctor. The defendant held an American medical diploma and was known as Dr. Lamb. Defendant belonged to the American race and was of Anglo-Saxon stock and it was extremely unlikely that the defence would allege that the defendant had Mongolian blood. It was extraordinary under those circumstances that defendant should have entered a plea of belonging to the Chinese nationality.

Mr. Grist contended that nothing was mentioned in the Ordinance with regard to the question of race and method of practice. Any man could practice according to whatever method he liked.

His Worship—The Ordinance is very wide, Mr. Grist.

Mr. Grist—Yes, your Worship, the Ordinance is very wide.

His Worship at this point recorded Mr. Grist's objection. Mr. Grist, continuing, said that defendant had practised for eight years in China, during which time she did considerable missionary work. Then she married a Chinese doctor who obtained his degree at Canton. Defendant attended a considerable number of cases but she never actually made any charges. She did not practise for gain. She had, however, received some small payments in the nature of presents.

Mr. Grist at this point held a short consultation with the defendant, at the conclusion of which he told his Worship that defendant denied having attended on the 30th December. Mr. Bowley asked his Worship to strike out the summons in respect of the 30th of December, as he understood that defendant was informed on her visit to a certain party on that date that her services were not required, as another doctor had been called in.

Mr. de Costa was called into the witness-box and deposed to having called Dr. Lamb prior to receiving her services what she was going to charge. She said that her fee was \$3 a day and 40 cents for medicines and laudanum.

Cross-examined by Mr. Grist, witness stated that before anything had been mentioned about fees, he told the defendant that he would be sure to pay her and defendant said that she often received as much as \$3.

Defendant also gave evidence and said that she married Lamb in 1906, and that she had a number of other Portuguese partners often insisted on her sending them bills, but she had never done so.

By Mr. Bowley—Her father was a Norwegian, having been born in Norway, and her mother was born in Canada.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$50 in respect of each summons.

## FIVE IN THE PRICE OF OPIUM.

## THE CANTON MARKET.

Advices from Canton stated that the price of opium there—both raw and prepared—has advanced at a very abnormal rate within the past fortnight or so. This enhancement of the selling rate is now up to 5 taels 5 candareens per tael weight for prepared opium, and 4 taels 5 candareens for raw opium. In December the price of the raw article varied about \$15 per catty, now it has appreciated to \$18 per catty. This sudden rise has led to the belief in certain circles that there is something more behind it than what meets the eye—that, indeed, it is not solely attributable to the ordinary movements of the market but points towards an attempt on the part of the Chinese provincial Government to secure a monopoly in the trade. It is an open secret amongst the merchants that the Canton authorities have such a monopoly in their eyes for raw opium. Since last month prices have increased from \$14.00 to \$17.00 per catty, and to-day's rate is \$17.00 per catty. This advance has naturally had its effect on the Canton market, and all prices have of course advanced along with the wholesale prices. In Hong Kong the rise in retail prices has not been so marked as in Canton, for the reason perhaps that the Opium Farmer has nearly completed his lease of the Farm.

## ALLEGED FORGERY OF A WILL.

WELL-DRESSED CHINAMAN WOULD HAVE ADVENTUROUS TIMES.

Before the Acting Chief Justice at the Criminal Sessions last Wednesday, Wong Yuk Shi, alias Wong Hung Siu, was arraigned on a charge of the alleged forgery of a certain will and testament with intent to defraud on the 13th September last. Mr. F. A. Hallifax, Acting Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, from the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida, of Messrs. d'Almeida and Smith, appeared for the defendant.

The following were the jury—Messrs. A. Jahrand, S. D. Hickie, F. L. Loring, W. E. Clarke, J. J. Robson, E. V. M. R. de Souza and J. W. Mitchell.

The Attorney-General stated that the prisoner stood charged under two counts—first, under that of forging the will of his brother-in-law, secondly, under that of uttering the will, when the application was made before that Court in its probate jurisdiction. The name of the brother was Wong Chun Shi alias Wong Tai Chun and the name of the prisoner was Wong Yuk Shi, otherwise Wong Hung Siu. The date of the death of the deceased brother was the 9th September last and he died at a place called Kwok Tai, in the Empire of China. After giving the date of the alleged forgery, the Attorney-General proceeded to explain the procedure with regard to wills and that the English practice was followed in that case, although it was not the practice with regard to Chinese wills. The affidavit was sworn and filed on the 9th September. On the 22nd September there were filed an affidavit of death and also a petition for probate of will. There was also a declaration made which referred to the will. The Attorney-General read the affidavit, in which it was stated by the prisoner that he had induced him to seek for the prosecution, he proposed to call a certain witness, who swore that he saw the deceased sign the document, although he now said it was not so. He was a friend of the deceased and had known the deceased since childhood and for the last six years had been employed as a clerk in the deceased's shop. When he returned between the 24th July and 6th August to Kwan Kong, he found the deceased two or three times a day. Defendant's house was close to that of the deceased. The witness in question was present when the deceased died. Deceased was buried on the 8th September. Witness would say that, after the funeral, defendant asked him to go to Hong Kong. He wanted him to get his brother's estate. On the 11th September, defendant and two others went to deceased's house at No. 49 Des Voeux Road West. On the 30th September, defendant produced the will of the deceased and asked him to get back his brother's estate and not let the Government have it. Prisoner made a copy of the draft. The witness would say that the prisoner tried several times to copy the signature of the deceased on a piece of paper but failed. On a fan was found the deceased's signature and the prisoner traced the signature and practised it several times and tried it here and there. That was the principal evidence for the prosecution and he suggested that the jury should find it difficult to believe the witness' statement. He also proposed to call the deceased's widow, who remembered the 24th of July, because it was on that date that her child was inoculated for small-pox, although that was a matter for the jury.

Evidence having been called, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty and prisoner was acquitted.

The Attorney-General applied for leave to appear in Chambers with a view to charging a certain witness in the case with perjury.

His Worship—You have full power to do that yourself.

The Attorney-General—Very well, my Lord, I shall take proceedings against him.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

## HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

The report and accounts of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for the half-year, which are to be placed before a general meeting of the company on the 24th instant, have been published. The net profit for the period is ¥1,639,790, which is proposed to distribute as follows:

Insurance of vessels, at rate of about 4 per cent. of ship's value, at 304,000  
Repair of ships, equal to about 5 per cent., at 379,000  
Depreciation of value of ships, equal to about 4 per cent. of original value, at 383,000  
Total ¥1,066,000

Balance ¥563,790  
Reserve ¥28,300  
Bonuses to officials ¥5,400

Balance ¥507,390  
Surplus brought over ¥54,147  
Total ¥561,537

Total ¥561,537  
To dividend at rate of 6 per cent. per annum ¥405,000  
Carried forward ¥156,537

Total ¥561,537  
The report states that the general trade depression continued in the period under review. Notwithstanding the inactivity of the money market and the decline in interest, few new enterprises were established and the transport of merchandise was very dull. The period ended with pronounced inactivity in the shipping and transport business. As the result of an abundant rice harvest, the price of the cereal declined. The shipment of rice from China, Korea, and Formosa and along the coast of Japan was very small.

An advance in the price of beans in Manchuria had forced up the price of oilcake to Japan, the shipment of which was smaller in consequence. For these reasons there was a surplus of tonnage on the sea around Japan. Draining which the revenue report continues: "As the result of the working of the company was unsatisfactory and the present condition of the shipping business still does not allow of optimism; but all the surrounding circumstances indicate an approaching improvement."

During the period 119 steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 444,503 tons, were distributed over the 30 steaming and foreign lines of the company. These vessels carried 997,174 passengers and 15,612,111 tons of cargo, valuing ¥4,816,071, which, with sundry revenue, made up total of ¥6,251,007. Compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, there was an increase of 16,077 in number of passengers, of 1,428,181 tons in the cargo carried, and of ¥148,377 in the revenue.

Chinese appeared in the Police Court last Monday for gambling at No. 21, Gilman Street. The two keepers were each fined \$100. One of the defendants was awarded a term of 12 months in the House of Correction for the same offence.

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## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The twenty-first report of the Board of Directors to the ordinary meeting of shareholders to be held at the Company's office, Victoria Buildings, at noon, on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., reads:

Gentlemen.—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the company, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The net profits for that period, including \$30,475.12 balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, amount to \$240,449.97. From this amount an interim dividend of \$3.50 per share has already been paid. It is now proposed to pay a final dividend of \$3.50 per share, and after writing off directors' and auditors' fees, and setting aside a sum of \$25,000 to form a reserve fund for the maintenance of the company's properties, there remains a balance of \$27,971.73 to be carried forward to the credit for a new profit and loss account.

The following were the directors—Messrs. A. Jahrand, S. D. Hickie, F. L. Loring, W. E. Clarke, J. J. Robson, E. V. M. R. de Souza and J. W. Mitchell.

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His Worship—You have full power to do that yourself.

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## EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED.

With reference to our leader in last Tuesday night's issue dealing with the subject of the impending raising of the fees in Government schools, it will be remembered that some time ago the Chinese sent in a petition to the Government asking that the proposed increase be not carried into effect, as bearing vexatiously on certain classes of the community and especially the working man with three or four of a family for whom he wished to get a good elementary education.

We are now given to understand that the Government are about to appoint a Committee to inquire and report upon the grant-in-aid schools in the Colony and the possibility of a modification of the system of the payment of fees, also, whether the public revenue is capable of meeting an increase of the vote for education.

So far as we can gather, no guarantee has been given that the Committee's inquiry will include within its scope the vexed question of fees, but as the announcement of its projection has followed so close upon the sending in of the Chinese petition asking that the fees be not raised, it seems more than probable that this subject also will come within its purview.

Certainly it is to be hoped so, for the raising of the fees is rightly regarded with a little alarm by the working-class parents of children of school-going age.

The terms of the Committee's reference will also, we understand, include the question of the allocation of Government grants in respect of schools providing secondary education as distinct from those aiming at giving elementary instruction pure and simple. It is just possible that the present constitution and working of Queen's College may incidentally be taken within the scope of the Committee's inquiry.

At the moment we have not been able to ascertain who are the members forming the Education Committee, nor whether the Committee will be vested with powers to examine witnesses, but the subject is of such widely extensive interest in the Colony that we trust Government will provide the community with ample information regarding the Commission at the earliest practicable date.

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## IV.

## THE STEAM LAUNDRY.

Of all the trials and tribulations that beset European residents in Hongkong and the Far East generally none is so fruitful of worry and vexation of spirit as the vagaries of the Chinese washerman. To most of us he always appears somewhat in the light of a sort of evil genius to whose fads and whims we have to pander. The young matrons fresh from England find to their surprise that instead of being able to get her domestic linen and fine dress fabrics washed and dressed at home, she has to entrust them to a Chinese washerman to be taken away goodness knows where and returned at some indefinite period which may range from a week to a fortnight or even more.

It is no wonder, then, that the housekeeper looks forward with trepidation to the reckoning day when the dirty man shall make his reappearance. And only too frequently is this justified. For even if the tally of the pieces should prove to be correct, she will be extremely lucky if at some time or other she does not find someone else's property returned in place of her own. But this is by no means the worst feature of the methods of the

## CHINESE WASHERMAN.

Some of the fraternity are not at all particular about the nature of the streams of pools in which they carry out their washing operations and it is quite a customary thing for one gang of washermen to be at work in, say, the upper pool of a nullah, with another gang busy in the pool below, and so on right down to the lower levels.

Nor are their methods of washing beyond reproach. A common practice is to place the clothes to be washed upon a more or less generally smooth stone and beat them with a club or to swing the sodden clothes over their heads and bring them down with a rock. These methods may be all very well from a cleansing point of view, but as the housewife frequently finds out to her sorrow they are ruinous to her fabric and other fine pieces of domestic property. For the same reason, too, the indignant bachelor has to complain of frayed shirt-cuffs and collars.

Even there do not exhaust the list of the Chinese washerman's delinquencies, for anyone who visits a dinky shop may have seen much to make him or her returned with a great room for improvement all round. Especially insidious is the practice followed by ironers of spraying lines through the mouth. In the circumstances it was not surprising that a general desire arose among the European community for

## A STEAM LAUNDRY.

and some eight years ago the first establishment of this kind in the Colony was opened by the Steam Laundry Company at Causeway Bay. The Laundry leapt at once into popular favour and after some three and a half years' operation there the premises were found to be inadequate to keep pace with the business. As the site then occupied did not permit of extensions being made, a fresh field had to be sought for and was found in Yau-mai and the Laundry was thereupon transferred to Kowloon City Road.

The Laundry buildings occupy a favourable situation, with ample drying and bleaching grounds, and are constructed principally of wood and glass with corrugated iron roof lined with matting inside to ensure coolness. All the water used is procured from the Government mains and is filtered before entering the Laundry reservoir, whence it is pumped by means of a windmill into raised spare tanks which supply the wash-room.

## FROM START TO FINISH.

The process through which the "washing" goes is very systematic and thorough. As it is brought in in lots, the linen is booked by clerks seated on either side of the door and is then distributed among a series of bins, where each customer's lot is marked with a number in cotton. Next it passes on to a Chinese "checker" who sees that everything has been correctly booked and priced, after which it is sorted out, according to its class, into baskets, ready for washing. This done, the clothes, etc., are made up into small bundles and, enclosed in nets, are placed in open-air freshwater tanks to soak overnight and be ready for washing next morning.

In the morning the water is drawn off, the tanks, the clothes are brought into the wash-room and placed in the revolving wooden washing machines, 15 in number. Here they undergo a washing process lasting five minutes which may be thus divided into five periods of ten minutes each:—1st, washing in plain water and the water is soaped; 2nd, soaped and boiled; 3rd, first rinse; 4th, second rinse and blueing.

The washing completed, the clothes are placed in drying hydros, driven at a rate of 2,000 revolutions per minute, and, after ten minutes of this treatment are taken out practically dry.

## FROM THE HYDROS.

The linen passes into the starch room, where the boiled starch process is used as being preferable to dry starch in this damp climate. The starch is cooked in a machine, and collars and cuffs are put in and boiled with it. When these are taken out, the starch is rubbed into them by workers by hand, after which the linen goes over to adjoining tables where girl workers finish off the starching process and wipe off any remaining starch so as to give a perfectly even surface.

Leaving the starching room, the linen goes into the drying rooms of which there are about 25; all of which are in use when the weather is damp. These rooms are heated by hot air driven by a powerful fan over a system of Galia coils.

Adjacent to these rooms are nine gas-heated machines for polishing and ironing shirts and collars as well as two machines for doubling collars when starched and ironed, and four large steam-heated calendars for straightening up table-cloths, napkins, etc. For the latter class of linen, raw starch is used, and the machine dries, irons and polishes them all at once. In the ironing department everything that cannot be done by machines is finished off by hand, such as shirt bodies, ladies' garments, etc.

## LAST OF ALL.

The clothes are taken into the sorting and packing room where each customer has a book and a pigeon-hole corresponding with his number. When the sorting is finished, packers come in and the clothes are taken away in hampers for distribution. There is a separate department for linen, etc., required urgently that is to say in 24 hours or less. It should be mentioned that in the wash-room there are two machines specially devised for washing handkerchiefs. This installation is fitted with a tank in which water is always kept at 60 degrees for washing purposes. A "lux" soap is used. After being washed handkerchiefs go through a series of five different rinses. There is also a special machine for steaming and pressing handkerchiefs.

Machinery of a dry-cleaning plant has been added to the establishment. It is steam-driven and includes a brass washing machine into which the clothes are put. Special soap and spirit instead of soap and water are used, but otherwise the system is just the same. The dry-cleaning is done in a special room.

pumped into a tank that feeds the still, where it is stillled over again, after which it passes into a clean tank. The machinery is driven by a powerful Atlas engine, fed by two furnaces. Electric light is supplied by 110 candle-power lamps.

## IN THE HARBOUR.

The Company keep five boats constantly attending on the shipping and running across to Hongkong, and they have a staff of coolies also for collecting customers' linen ashore. They do washing for all the big steamship lines, including the P. and O., Pacific Mail, German Mail, Canadian Pacific, and the various Japanese Lines, besides the majority of the coasting steamers. They also wash for most of the men-of-war—both British and foreign—visiting the Harbour, and guarantee to turn out 12,000 pieces of ship's linen in 12 hours.

As may be readily understood, urgent calls for quick washing for the Navy and the mail steamers are frequent, but the management is always equal to the occasion, though the work has sometimes had to go on for as long as 36 hours at a stretch. There is a large staff of workers, both male and female, varying in number from 250 in winter to as many as 400 in summer time. The laundry is under the management of Mr. R. O. Wood.

## OBITUARY.

## MR. JACQUES ULLMANN.

News has just been received in the Colony of the death of an old Hongkong resident, Mr. Jacques Ullmann, who will be remembered by old timers as founder of the Hongkong firm of Messrs. J. Ullmann & Co., chromographer and watch manufacturer and jeweller. The late Mr. Ullmann came to Hongkong in 1871 and established the business in the Colony in that year, subsequently opening branches in Shanghai and Tientsin. After over twenty years' residence in the East, he left the Colony to return to Chaux-de-Fonds (Switzerland) where he established a watch factory and conducted its management with much success until his death, after a brief illness of only two days, on the 20th December last. Deceased was 59 years of age at the time of his demise. He leaves a widow and two sons, both of whom were born in Hongkong and are now associated with Mr. E. Bernheim, the manager, in the business in Hongkong.

## THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

The twenty-first report of the general agents to the ordinary meeting of shareholders to be held at the company's offices, Victoria Building, at 11.45 o'clock a.m., on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., is as follows:—

Gentlemen.—The general agents now submit to you a statement of the affairs of the company, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The net profit for the year, including the amount brought forward from the previous year, amounts to \$50,008.38. From this amount an interim dividend of \$2.00 per share has already been paid, and after writing off directors' and auditors' fees, it is now proposed to pay a final dividend of \$1.80 per share, making a total dividend for the twelve months of \$3.80 per share, and to carry forward the balance of \$1,958.28 to credit of a new profit and loss account.

## DIRECTORS.

Hon. Sir Paul Chater, K.T., C.M.G., and Mr. J. W. C. Bonar now retire by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.

## AUDIT.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. J. Cox-Edwards, who offers himself for re-election. A. SHELTON HOOPER.

Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1910.

| BALANCE SHEET 31ST DECEMBER, 1909. |              |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| December 31st, 1909.               |              |
| Liabilities.                       |              |
| Capital                            | \$515,000.00 |
| Accounts payable                   | 1,533.73     |
| Balance of profit and loss account | \$50,008.38  |
| Less interim dividend paid         | 15,000.00    |
|                                    | \$61,541.01  |

| Dec. 31, 1909.   |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| Assets.          |              |
| Cost of property | \$614,801.81 |
| Cash             | \$6,740.20   |
|                  | \$621,542.01 |

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

| Dec. 31, 1909.                           |             |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|
| To Fire Insurance                        | \$3,322.75  |
| Charges                                  | 228.80      |
| Crown rent                               | 818.00      |
| Repairs to buildings                     | 5,536.70    |
| Commission to agents                     | 3,528.43    |
| Interim dividend of \$2.00 for half-year | 25,000.00   |
| Balance to be appropriated as follows:—  |             |
| Directors' fees                          | \$ 500.00   |
| Auditors' fees                           | 50.00       |
| Dividend of \$1.80 per share             | 27,500.00   |
| Balance to be carried over account       | 1,958.28    |
|                                          | \$61,541.01 |

| Gr.                        |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| By Balance brought forward | \$ 1,958.28 |
|                            | Dec. 31.    |
| Rents                      | \$50,000.00 |
| Interest                   | 475.81      |
| Scrap fees                 | 18.00       |
|                            | \$50,493.81 |

UNDER date Shanghai, 15th inst., Messrs. W. & A. G. Watson & Co. write:—There is still a large quantity of cargo offering for sale in the London Conference has been obliged to place four more "Outside" steamers on the berth on "Elmer" terms since last writing, however, this seems to have filled all requirements now. Coastwise—There is very little indeed doing on the coast and every thing seems to be at a standstill, and is likely to remain so at any rate until after China, New Year which occurs in a couple of days. In the meanwhile some ships are leaving on and are taking the opportunity of undergoing their annual work.

## A SHANGHAI BOOM.

## RAPID RISE IN DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO.'S SHARES.

In local business circles a good deal of comment, if not of commotion, has been caused within the past few days by the sudden, sharp rise that has taken place in the market price of Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co.'s shares. This development is all the more remarkable by reason of the fact that the stock has been so long quiescent. Only on Saturday last did a slight incline become apparent. Yesterday, however, the market price made a sudden leap from Tls. 74 to Tls. 80 and the demand continues firm.

This phenomenal development has led to interchange of telegraphic messages between certain local brokers and their Shanghai agents with a view to an ascertainment of its cause. From one authoritative source we learn that the reply to inquiries had elicited no more than that the rise was due only to improved business having been done by the Dock and Engineering Company and that no factor out of the ordinary had influenced the market.

There is a local tendency, however, to treat this rise in the Dock shares as something behind which there lies a significant and abnormal cause. There was a general and

## UNTRACEABLE RUMOUR.

that the Chinese Government under their scheme for re-organising the Imperial Navy has placed an order with Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Company for two cruisers, to cost between £300,000 and £350,000 each, with a speed of from 22 to 24 knots, conditional to the construction of the warships being done in Shanghai where Chinese labour would be employed, and in more than one quarter the opinion seems to have been expressed that the English shipbuilders have come to some arrangement with the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company to have the vessels constructed by them, the materials and supervision being supplied from England. Hence, they say, this sudden rise in the Dock shares.

These two cruisers, by the way, the report says, are intended for the Northern Squadron of the Chinese Navy. It is quite on the cards that some orders for warships for China are in process of being placed. From Canton sources we learn that the big German houses there have been actively pulling the wires to secure some of these embryo contracts for German shipbuilders. Should it prove to be the case that the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company are to get a share in the contracts which the re-organisation of the Chinese Navy entails, it is to be hoped that our two local dockyards at Kowloon and Quarry Bay will not be behindhand in picking up some of the plums. (Since the above was in type, a special telegram has reached us from our Shanghai correspondent and is printed elsewhere. It will be read with interest in the above connection. Our cable despatch dispels the rumour that formed the subject of discussion in the local Stock Exchange during the past two or three days.—Ed. H.K.)

## APPLICATION FOR RE-HEARING.

## ALLEGED FORGERY OF SIGNATURE.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, First Police Magistrate, in the Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. S. Dixon, from Mr. R. A. Harding's office, applied for a re-hearing of the case in which a man was convicted of having obtained the sum of \$350 by means of false pretences. Mr. Dixon said:—There is still time to make the application before the case goes to the grand jury. I am instructed that the signature has been forged. It was not the prisoner but another person who committed the offence. You'll have to prove that. I would like to know your ground before granting the re-hearing. Very well, your Worship, I'll make the application at some other time.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

## DRILLS AT HEADQUARTERS AT 5.30 P.M.

Monday, January 24th, all units. Infantry drill with arms. Members to bring their own rifles. Instructor: Sergt. Wallis, 2nd Buffs.

Wednesday, January 26th; Maxm drill. Artillery Infantry units. Instructor: Sergt. Carmo, R.O.A.

At QUARRY BAY AT 5.15 P.M. Thursday, January 27th, Maxm drill. Instructor: Sergt. Moore, R.O.A.

GUN-LAYERS' CLASS. Saturday, January 29th, at 3 p.m. Assembly at Guard room, Gun Club Hill, Kowloon. Instructor: Sergt. Carmo, R.O.A.

Engineer Coy., Wednesday, January 26th, at 6 p.m. at West Point for technical instructions.

BLAKE SHIELD COMPETITION AND CORPS CHAMPIONSHIP. Saturday, January 22nd, Kin's Park Range to commence at 1.15 p.m. Dress: Uniform. Members are requested to arrive as punctually as possible in order that the competition may be completed in good light. Entries for Corps Championship close on Thursday, 20th Jan.

NAVY-KIT COURSE, KING'S PARK RANGE. Sunday, January 23rd, 9 a.m. Nov. 2 and 3 Coy's 2 p.m. Engineer and Infantry Coy's. Sunday, January 30th, 9 a.m. all artillery units; 2 p.m. Engineer and Infantry Coy's. Dress: Uniform.

## HOCKEY.

## BOYS' OWN CLUB VS. N.E.

The B. O. C. hockey team met the N.E. last Tuesday afternoon at the Military ground in a friendly game of hockey. The Boys played with only ten men. In the first half the Sappers carried off the honours with one goal to their credit. The second half was a much faster one and both teams played a good game; the Boys tried many a time to equalise, but nothing availed, and at last about a couple of minutes before time a rush was made for the Sapper goal when Robert Carvalho netted the only goal for the Boys, making it one all, and the whistle sounded for time, with the game a draw.

The B. O. C. were represented by—A. A. Carvalho, D. D. Ward, R. A. Carvalho, W. N. Edwards, A. R. Ellis, H. J. White, K. K. Bao, A. S. Ellis, S. Baker, and Y. Abbas.

BEFORE Mr. E. R. Hallifax, First Police Magistrate, in the Police Court last Tuesday afternoon, Shum Man appeared on a charge of obtaining the sum of \$150 by a certain false pretence. The day before he was made out a written agreement with a certain party in December last whereby he undertook to ship two Chinese to Australia and obtained the sum in question. Mr. Shum was represented by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, prosecuted and Inspector Fenton watched the proceedings on behalf of the Police. Evidence was called and the defendant awarded four months' imprisonment.

## BOXING.

## BILLY BELLEW VS. BILL LEWIS.

The arrival of Billy Bellew in town has aroused a good deal of interest in sporting circles in the coming fight between Billy Bellew and Bill Lewis, at the City Hall. The contest should be one of the best that have been witnessed in the local ring. In looking over Bellew's records we find that he has fought 57 professional fights and has only lost one, caused through illness. Bellew has beaten all the best light, welter-weight and middle-weight boxers in the East for the past several years.

Billy Bellew started training last Wednesday afternoon at the V.R.O. and in the best of forms. He was put on training with three good men in the Colony.

Bill Lewis, in his past fights, has shown himself to be possessed of good staying power. Lewis has had considerable experience and is also in good form and is training hard for the coming tussle.

## MARATHON RACE.

## BROKE CROSS COUNTRY CHALLENGER CUP.

The entries for the Marathon Race closed last Tuesday, and fifteen runners have entered for the race including several well-known gentlemen. The race will take place on Saturday, 22nd inst., at 3.30 p.m., starting from Aberdeen. A launch will leave Blake Pier at 3.30 p.m. for the starting place. The interest in the race is great this year, and we understand the competitors are in good form, and a close finish is anticipated.

## DRESS REFORM IN THE EAST.

## CHINAMEN IN TROUSERS.

There is much consternation among the Chinese at the announcement of the Prince Regent that he will endeavour to bring about a change in the national costume next year, as well as urging the abolition of the pigtail.

As if to show that he is quite in earnest, the Prince Regent has himself started to wear military uniform when receiving foreign Ministers in Peking.

With regard to the pigtail, the abolition of that characteristic appendage is a much more popular matter than the adoption of costumes of European style.

It is argued by the antiquary people that the pigtail is insensate, that it is an object of great derision among foreigners, and that it is not keeping with modern sentiment, marking, as it does, the servitude of China to the Manchus.

Moreover, it is emphasised that the late Emperor was in favour of reform in this direction, and of course, says the Prince Regent, in effect we ought to respect the wishes of the dead. The power of the "dead departed" is always stronger in China than any possible argument of the living.

## CONDEMNING THE QUEUE.

Up and down the country there is much discussion on the pigtail question, and some students in Canton have been putting their opinions into effect. One young hopeful condemns the queue because it means allowing the head to get to the brain and prevent clear thinking!

The Prince Regent's views on the reform of the national costume meet with greater opposition, and one cannot help feeling that it is justified, the present Chinese mode of dress being certainly comfortable, graceful, and hygienic. No Chinaman will cut a very smart or dignified figure in trousers and a bowler hat. Most Oriental caricatures and any change in Chinese national costume will certainly diminish the world's sense of the picturesque.

## LOSS TO THE SILK MERCHANTS.

Chinese themselves, who wish things to remain as they are, state that apart from considerations of sentiment and dignity, the general adoption of Western clothing would mean serious loss to the silk and linen merchants in China, who manufacture the bulk of the material for the "flowing robes" now in vogue. Still, the Prince Regent seems determined to have his way. At first he declared that the change of costume should begin among the police and military but it being represented that such action would tend to belittle those services in comparison with the rest of the nation, he has now stated that there shall be a change of national costume in the whole of the Empire next year.

It is very much to be feared that China, keenly desirous of reforming herself after the example of Japan, has let real get ahead of discretion. She wants to take a short cut to power, and in turning to Western civilisation, is in danger, as in this instance of dress reform, of taking on the outward forms without the essence.

## PATHETIC GROPING FOR THE LIGHT.

Her bewildered groping for the light is pathetic, and she seems to lack a real leader to co-ordinate and direct the new forces at work since the advent of her civilisation. How many "commissions of inquiry" has she dispatched abroad these past few years? How many of their reports have been ignored and pigeon-holed?

If, instead of issuing all these big-winded decrees about pigtails and clothes, and so on, the Prince Regent concerned himself with problems such as that of the currency and its standardisation, the establishment of a national bank, settling the finances of the nation in order, then we might hope that the great and ancient nation would soon be on the way towards true enlightenment and prosperity. *Pail Mail Gazette.*

## SALON-CINEMA THEATRE.

## 17th inst.

The Salon-Cinema Theatre is as usual drawing crowded houses, and the pictures are new and clear and the programme of art is well arranged that this new entertainment hall is assured of considerable public patronage. At present there are three artists appearing on the boards nightly. Misses Ada King, Doris McNulty and Miss Ruby Chrysal are all favourites in the show.

Miss Ada King, a serio-balladist, has proved a great acquisition to the Salon-Cinema Theatre.

To-morrow night a benefit performance will be tendered to Miss Ruby Chrysal, and the management has arranged an excellent programme for the occasion. New pictures will be shown, new songs introduced, and new artists will appear.

Mr. D. W. Graddock, local General Traffic Agent, writes us as follows:—"I am just in receipt of a telegram from Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, to the effect that Mr. Archer Baker, for many years European manager of the Company (London), has passed away. This information I am sure will be received with regret by anyone who was acquainted with Mr. Archer Baker. The age of Mr. C. P. R. Baker and ships are being half-masted as a mark of respect to the deceased."

## A RICKSHA SQUABBLE.

## LOCAL JEHUS AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Because he refused to enter into a certain ricksha proprietor's employment, a ricksha driver told Mr. E. R. Hallifax, First Police Magistrate, yesterday afternoon that a number of a certain tea-shop in Kowloon and gave him a hot time of it. Mr. F. C. Barlow, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, prosecuted and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the defendant. One of the defendants issued a cross-summons against the complainant.

According to the story of the prosecution, it appears that the complainant, a ricksha driver some time ago went into the country. On his return to Hongkong in the eleventh moon of last year, one of the defendants, for whom he worked formerly, asked him to come into his employment. He, however, did not do this but went to another place. At about 10.30 p.m. on the 17th January, he went in company with another to a tea-shop in Canton Road, Tsim-tse-tui. On leaving the place, he met outside one of the defendants, who seized him by the queue. He was holding a spawner in his hand and one of the defendants, who was present called out to some folk, who came out and struck him. There were about ten of them, of whom he could recognise only three and they all struck him, some with spawners and some with their fists. He was forced to the ground and called out "Save life!" On seeing a constable, the men ran away, but one of them was arrested. He accompanied them to the police station, where he (complainant) was released on bail in the sum of \$10 and subsequently fined \$5.

Mr. Shenton (To the complainant)—Did you show the marks you received to the sergeant at the Police Station?—The sergeant saw the marks.

Did you show him your marks?—The sergeant was trying some cases at the time.

Did you show him the marks?—I was so dazed I cannot remember.

You mean to tell me that you felt your injuries more after you had received them than when you were struck?—Yes.

You don't remember anything else?—No.

You don't remember anything else besides what you have just told us?—Yes, I do.

Oh, you remember now, do you?—Yes, I remember being fined \$5.

You remember that?—That I remember.

Did you go on driving rickshas in Hongkong after you had left Ah Lok?—No.

Did you join Jardine's?—No; the Talkoo rickshas had just started.

Did you or did you not?—I am a coolie and I try to make as much money as I can.

Then why don't you speak the truth at once and not say you did not go to any other place?—I speak the truth.

Evidence having been called, the case was adjourned for a week.

## RUBBER RETURNS.

The output of dry rubber for the month of December at the Batu Village Rubber Estate was 842 lbs and for the previous month 662 lbs and the total for six months 3,485 lbs.

Riba Rubber Co.'s produce for December was 5,760 lbs, against 3,785 December last year, giving a total for the year of 46,730 lbs; against 17,818 in 1908.

|                    | Dec.   | Jan. | Total.       |
|--------------------|--------|------|--------------|
| Allagar            | 2,000  |      |              |
| Anglo-Malay        | 5,349  |      |              |
| Balkowale          | 7,384  |      | 46,730       |
| Beriam             | 14,900 |      |              |
| Bukit Rajah        |        |      |              |
| Kuala Lumpur       | 2,400  |      | 8,255 (6)    |
| Damanara           |        |      | 204,131 (12) |
| Glanaly            | 1,639  |      |              |
| Golden Hope        | 5,462  |      |              |
| High & Lowlands    | 40,978 |      | 62,519 (7)   |
| Inch Kenneth       | 11,908 |      |              |
| Kamuning           | 6,061  |      |              |
| Kuala Lumpur       |        |      |              |
| London             | 24,420 |      | 249,247 (12) |
| Ledbury            | 8,270  |      | 65,079 (12)  |
| Linggi             | 59,000 |      | 527,000 (12) |
| London Asiatic     | 10,076 |      |              |
| Malacca Plant      | 19,900 |      |              |
| Pattaling          | 20,000 |      |              |
| Perak              | 21,959 |      |              |
| Perak Plant        | 2,959  |      |              |
| Sandycroft         | 11,063 |      | 67,516 (11)  |
| Seremban           | 21,007 |      |              |
| Sonawang           | 3,560  |      | 20,870 (11)  |
| Shelford           |        |      |              |
| Singapore & Johore | 7,100  |      |              |
| Singapore Para     | 5,000  |      | 34,825 (8)   |
| Sungai Salak       |        |      |              |
| Valambura          | 39,000 |      | 280,903      |

[Figures in brackets indicate the number of months output in the last column.]



## NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

A steamship service is to be inaugurated by the Fook Li Steam Navigation Company whereby boats will be placed on the run between Canton, Swatow and Kaitung Chow. The Company has submitted a petition to the Viceroy, applying for registration and the necessary permission to start the service.

## HOSPITAL BAZAAR.

In order to raise money towards the funds for the maintenance of the Canton Fong Hospital, the Committee of that institution has made arrangements for a bazaar, which will be held some time this month.

## CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Mr. Luog Kien Cheung and the French Engineer, who were deputed by the Ministry of Posts and Communications at Peking to investigate matters in connection with the Canton-Hankow Railway, were, on the 15th instant, accompanied by the directors of the Railway Company and the Engineer-in-Chief, Tseung Kwong, to take a special train from Wanchow to Kaifeng Kow to make an inspection of the road.

## DISTURBANCE IN TUNG KUN.

An urgent telegraphic dispatch was received by the Viceroy from the magistrate of the Tung Kun district reporting that a large number of brigands have recently shown great activity in disturbing the peace of the people there. The Kwangchow Brigade General was, on the 16th instant, ordered by the Viceroy to proceed on board a gunboat with a large number of troops to that district to suppress the disturbance.

## THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

Following is the eighth report of the Board of Directors to the ordinary meeting of shareholders to be held at the company's office, Victoria Buildings, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 25th inst.:

Gentlemen.—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the company, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The net profit for the year, including \$117,100.23 brought forward from last account after paying all charges amount to \$392,403.49. It is now proposed to pay a dividend of 7 per cent on the paid-up capital after providing for which and writing off directors' and auditors' fees there remains a balance of \$392,403.49 to be carried to credit of a new profit and loss account.

## DIRECTORS.

Messrs. Ho Tung and C. S. Gubbay now retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

## AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. O. Gordon, who now retire, and are recommended for election.

## W. J. GIBSON, Chairman.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1910.

## BALANCE SHEET 31ST DECEMBER, 1909.

**Liabilities.**  
Capital—25,000 Shares at \$100 each—\$2,500,000, of which are issued 12,500 Shares at \$100 each—\$1,250,000, 75 per Share paid up—\$937,500.00  
Loans Payable—\$94,350.00  
Accounts Payable—\$85  
Balance of Profit and Loss A/c—\$92,403.49  
\$1,424,343.48

## Assets.

December 31, 1909.  
Cash—\$47,717.17  
Amount invested in Hongkong—\$256,787.35  
Amount invested in Property—\$1,174,472.49  
Furniture—\$258.13  
Accounts Receivable—\$1,614.21  
\$1,424,343.48

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st December, 1909.

## Dr.

Dec. 31st 1909. \$6,827.35

To Charge Account—\$6,827.35

Repair to Property—28.00

Grown Rent Account—1,840.00

Government Rate Account—459.38

Fire Insurance Account—4,775.00

Balance to be appropriated as follows:

Managing Directors—\$17,330.32

Directors' Fees—500.00

Auditors' Fees—1,000.00

Dividend of 7% for the year—\$55,625.00

Balance to be carried to New A/c—\$392,403.49

\$947,352.37

## Cr.

January 1, 1909.

By Balance from 1908—\$117,100.23

December 31.

By Interest—11,620.85

Rents—3,514.39

Scrap Fees—1.00

Profit on Sales—170,005.80

\$102,352.27

## PARTICULARS WANTED.

## INTERESTING DISCUSSION AT THE SUMMARY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Fulene, Judge, at the Summary Court this morning, Mr. W. B. Hinds mentioned a promissory note claim and said that he did not know what defence his friend was going to set up. He therefore asked for particulars of the defence.

Mr. Gardiner (for the defence)—My friend may be rather dense.

His Lordship—I think you should give particulars of your defence.

Mr. Gardiner—I don't see why I should disclose my defence. It is not a special defence.

Mr. Hinds—it is not a question of special defence. I only want to know what defence is going to be raised.

His Lordship—You want something in the nature of pleadings?

Mr. Hinds—I only want to know before I come into Court what defence is going to be raised, otherwise it will be impossible for me to proceed with the case.

His Lordship—overruled the application.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances—Ordinance No. 2, of 1909, entitled an Ordinance further to amend the Magistrates Ordinance 1890 and to effect certain amendments in the Criminal Law and Ordinance No. 26 of 1909, entitled an Ordinance to amend the Magistrate and Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1909.

## "The Toreador."

## SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION BY THE A.D.C.

## A CREDITABLE PERFORMANCE.

By the production of "The Toreador" at the Theatre Royal last Monday night, the Amateur Dramatic Club have scored another big success in the line of amateur theatricals. It can be truthfully asserted that for a first night, the talented members of the A.D.C. came off with flying colours and the admirable manner in which the piece was presented not only redounded to the individual capacity of those taking part, but also reflected the highest credit on John Robertson, under whose supervision the piece selected for the occasion was produced.

"The Toreador" is one of those whimsical comedies which are a feature of light musical comedy. The first scene is laid in a flower-market at Biarritz, where the grandees of Spain are gathered on the occasion of the forthcoming marriage of Mrs. Mallow Hoppings, a wealthy English widow from Nottingham (Mrs. A. B. Moulder) to Carlos, the great bull-fighter in Spain. Preparations are in full swing for the interesting little ceremony and Susan's bewilderment of flowers has been induced by a bawdy of bridesmaids who are bent on selecting the choicest blooms for their bouquets. At the eleventh hour, Donna Teresa, a famous Spanish beauty, whom Carlos has filled on account of her poverty for the more fortunate Mrs. Hoppings, arrives on the scene. A scene is enacted, during which the indignant Teresa terms Carlos a traitor and gives the words of the beautiful Mrs. Hoppings who give the cold shoulder to the celebrated bull-fighter. Teresa strongly desires to return to her native country but is handicapped with obstacles in the way of passports. She comes upon Sammy Gog, an English ne'er-do-well, who had the double distinction of having been a groom and having been concerned in a love affair with a countess whom he nearly married, and the latter is persuaded to cross over the frontier with Teresa. Her husband, the couple travelling as Sir and Señora Carlos, Sammy, who is anxious to teach Susan a lesson for her continued obstinacy, jumps at the suggestion and on arrival at the quiet little town of Villavieja, he is lionized by the populace as the famous toreador Carlos.

Sammy finds in the people's mad love for him a pleasant relaxation from the usual vicissitudes of his life, considering that he is allowed to freely sample all the best wines and cigars but is troubled by a violent doubt as to being told that he is expected to be the principal in a bull-fight. Poor Sammy is about to take farewell of Susan, who has followed him to Spain, when the real Carlos arrives in the nick of time and thus greatly relieves the much-perturbed Sammy. In the end, Mrs. Hoppings gives her hand to Mr. Pettifer, a dealer in wild animals and an ardent hater of the proud Carlos, as an indirect result of which he had supplied the bulls for the much-discussed fight with a view to ending Carlos's career. There are other interesting side-issues in the story but in the end, everything turns out happily.

Whereas each of the performers excelled in his or her own way, it is difficult to give pride of place to any individual performer. But without detracting in the least from the meritorious performance of the other ladies, special mention must be made of Mrs. A. B. Moulder in the role of Donna Teresa, the haughty Spanish belle with the flashy eyes, for whose half of Spain would have gladly laid down their lives. It was a happy selection to entrust Mrs. Moulder with the somewhat difficult rôle, for the part gave her full scope to display her talent and was one which peculiarly fitted the performer's temperament. To Mrs. Moulder fell the honour of the first encore of the evening, which, however, was not responded to. The scene, when she tries to convince the luckless Sammy with a view to making him her second, was a very cleverly worked piece of acting which elicited their just meed of praise. Her several songs were well received, the top notes being particularly inspiring. The part of Mrs. Mallow Hoppings, the society butterfly, had an able exponent in Mrs. H. H. Gibby. Her performance throughout was easy and natural, which are two of the principal features of real histrionic talent. That old favourite among Hongkong audiences, Mrs. E. Rowe, again shone on the boards and as the sick-minded Susan was bewitched with a charm, which captivated the hearts of the audience. Miss Rowe has a fine stage presence and when on the boards is a picture of stately loveliness. Her accomplished dancing, which at times denoted the sheer joy of living, was particularly admired. Miss Rowe is undoubtedly a valuable acquisition to the A. D. C. and it would certainly be an unfortunate thing if she were to lose her services. Of moving interest to the audience was the rôle of Susan and Mrs. W. B. Hinds as Dora Selby, who in their respective rôles, while Mrs. Evan Jones as Florio Withers had little to do but that little well. Miss D. Shelton Hooper as Cora Bellamy was very sweet but she exhibited unmistakable signs of stage fright, which was particularly noticeable in her song "Keep off the grass." Among the gentlemen, Mr. G. P. Lamont in the rôle of a valet, as usual, superb and his fine voice in the opening song of the evening was heard to great advantage. The comic element was entrusted in the hands of Messrs. W. G. Worchester and P. Tester, who in their respective parts of Pettifer and Sammy Gog, literally convulsed the audience with laughter. The long-suffering Sammy was a particularly sympathetic figure of outraged humanity and filled the stage with his powerful personality. Mr. S. P. Warbrook as the phlegmatic English knight was very much appreciated while Mr. W. B. Hinds as Augustus Trail acted with conspicuous success. In the latter half of the piece, he introduced some clever topical allusions which made the bit of the evening and was vociferously cheered. Mr. Ivan Luovick as the Governor of Villavieja was good. Messrs. F. K. Brownrigg and Lieut. Com. Lloyd-Thomas, R.N., did extremely well in their respective parts of Morono and Rinaldo. Mr. M. S. Northcott as the Bandmaster was again tremendously funny. Messrs. D. Ito and Bliton in minor parts were appreciated.

The piece was mounted on a lavish style, and with correct costumes and a powerful chorus, who were glad to notice, were not motionless, the piece went with a delightful swing from start to finish. A wealth of floral tributes was handed to the artists in the course of the performance.

## THE ALLANA CASE.

## A.D.C. ADJOURNED.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, First Police Magistrate, in the Police Court this afternoon, the case was continued in which S. E. Allana, of 55, Hollywood Road, is charged by S. A. Gardiner, of the Dragon Cycle Depot, 35-37, Des Voeux Road Central, with the alleged assault on the 1st May last, when in the employ of complainant, of a gold watch and chain, a sum of \$150 on the 15th of May and obtaining a ticket for Calcutta on the 25th August by means of false pretences. Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrill, prosecuted, and Mr. W. B. Hinds, of Messrs. Brutton and Heit, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner stated that he understood that the case was fixed to be heard till the conclusion of Moosa's case. The case was somewhat involved and he had already told his Worship that it would be unfair if it was taken before Moosa's case. He could not get Moosa to appear without a subpoena.

Mr. Hinds stated that he understood that Moosa's case would not come on till Wednesday. He submitted that the case was not at all involved and he saw no reason why it should be adjourned. He contended that the reason why the case had been postponed was for the convenience of the Court. The charge had been hanging over the defendant's head for a long time and he was unable to obtain employment and as long as a charge of that nature hung over a man's head, he necessarily was liable to unemployment.

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Mr. Hinds stated that he understood that Moosa's case would not come on till Wednesday. He submitted that the case was not at all involved and he saw no reason why it should be adjourned. He contended that the reason why the case had been postponed was for the convenience of the Court. The charge had been hanging over the defendant's head for a long time and he was unable to obtain employment and as long as a charge of that nature hung over a man's head, he necessarily was liable to unemployment.

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